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Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.
GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA



FOREWORD

FOR more than fifty years, Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company has grown plants for a large and discriminating clientele.

The scope of our service has gradually broadened in order to keep pace with the ever-changing styles and demands in plants and planting. We are now equipped not only to take care of your Grove and Foundation Plantings, but also to plan and furnish your Outdoor Living-room, Rock- or Water-Garden, Rose- or Azalea-Gardens, or to landscape your entire estate.

From the Outdoor Living-room to the *real* Living-room, the center of family life, is but a step. House Palms, Ferns, and other appropriate plants will brighten this important place, and make it more attractive. Their cheer may also be carried to the Sun-porch, Dining-room, and Conservatory.

Vivid Azaleas, exotic Camellias, gloriously beautiful Roses, as well as an unusually fine lot of Shrubs, Fruit and Shade Trees, abound in lavish variety, and may be had at prices which are interestingly low.

We particularly urge everyone who can to visit the Nurseries, where these lovely plants may be seen, and make their own selections. To those who by reason of distance must order by mail, we promise faithful and intelligent service.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.
GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

ROSES

Again we are happy to offer a wide selection of Roses adapted to conditions in the South. As always, our Roses are grown in the open field, budded or grafted on suitable understocks. We have enjoyed a very satisfactory growing season and look forward to hearing from you, our old customers, as well as new ones, in good time for fall planting—about the middle of November.

The varieties available this year on Cherokee root for difficult situations are:
Mrs. Charles Bell, Pink and White Cochet, Pink and Red Radiance, and Talisman.
 Price, bare rooted, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

You will find many Rose descriptions followed by (No. 1), which means that these particular varieties have proved worthy and dependable under general conditions over a period of several years.

Australian Roses

Two years ago these fine Roses were new and we had the largest collection in the South. Now they are better known and more widely planted; and we have added to our original varieties, still maintaining a leading position in this field. You will find each Rose listed below marked according to its usefulness as Pillar, Bush, or Climber. These data are from the notes of Mr. Alister Clark, the originator.

Several of these Australian importations are designated (HG), Hybrid Gigantea, a relatively new class of strong climbing habit.

Australian Roses, \$1 each, any number

Australia Felix. HW. (Bush.) Medium bud and flower of silvery pink, shaded lavender, globular and cupped, semi-double, lasting, and very fragrant. Flowers in clusters on adequate stems. Profuse and almost continuous bloomer. Disease-resistant.

Countess of Stradbroke. Cl.HT. (Climber.) Magnificent, deep velvety crimson. Bud and flower large, lasting, moderately fragrant. Continuous blooming habit. See illustration on front cover.

Daydream. Cl.HT. (Climber or Pillar.) Blush-pink frilled petals.

Flying Colours. HG. (Climber.) Brilliant red blooms of startling vividness.

Golden Vision. HG. (Climber.) Offspring of Maréchal Niel and *Rosa gigantea*. Bud and flower of medium size, globular, semi-double, lasting, and moderately fragrant. Blooms usually twice a year.

Harbinger. HG. (Climber.) Clear, soft pink. Beautiful effect.

Kitty Kininmonth. HG. (Climber.) Huge bright pink, fadeless blooms.

Lorraine Lee. HG. (Bush.) A shrubby plant with orange-pink flowers. Everblooming.

Milkmaid. H.Nois. (Climber.) Small, creamy white flowers, tinted fawn.

Mrs. Philip Russell. HT. (Pillar.) One of the most distinctive of the Australians. Deep red, with black shading. Medium-sized flowers, semi-double, somewhat fragrant. Unusually fine foliage.

Nora Cunningham. Cl.HT. (Pillar.) "Modern Roses" says these semi-double blooms are flesh-pink, but in the South they are vivid pink.

Queen of Hearts. Cl.HT. (Climber.) Lovely, radiant pink variety.

Salmon Spray. Poly. (Bush.) Huge clusters of large salmon-pink flowers.

Scorcher. Cl.HT. (Pillar.) Stunning flowers of gorgeous scarlet.

Sunday Best. Cl.HT. (Bush.) Mammoth, saucer-shaped, red flowers with white centers.

Sunny South. HT. (Bush.) Blooms constantly and profusely, and produces a most pleasing effect if flowers are not cut. Buds and blooms of good size, semi-double, pink, with yellow toward center.

Sweet Seventeen. HP. (Bush.) Bud ovoid and of fair size; flower medium size, semi-double (almost single, like Cherokee), lasting, fragrant, rich light pink, borne on short stem. Foliage light green, crinkled. Rather dwarf grower and beautiful if left in the garden. Free bloomer. Limited supply.



We illustrate the Pillar Rose here because it is a type rather neglected by Rose-growers in the South. Many beautiful effects may be obtained with bushes grown this way. Try it with Mrs. Philip Russell, Scorcher, or Daydream.

NOTE. Do not be alarmed if some of the Australians do not bloom the first season. A few do not. We recommend Harbinger and Queen of Hearts for their profuse and attractive foliage.

Bush and Climbing Roses

All Bush and Climbing Roses not otherwise listed are 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, and \$30 per 100. Double these figures for Roses dug with earth around the roots and tops left on (balled and burlapped). B & B Roses may be moved safely during the summer months or at any time when bare-rooted bushes cannot be used.

PINK BUSH ROSES

- Antoine Rivoire.** HT. Delicate silvery pink, shading to peach in center. Flowers medium size, double. Bush seldom mildews and is free bloomer in spring and fall.
- Baby Rambler.** Poly. No. 1. Dwarf pink cluster Rose. For hedges and borders.
- Betty Uprichard.** HT. Long-pointed, coppery red buds, opening to semi-double flowers of average size. The open blooms are two-tone salmon, with reverse of petals brilliant coppery carmine. Profuse bloomer all season.
- Columbia.** HT. Beautiful, long buds, opening into unusually large, full flowers that are very lasting, intensely fragrant, and glistening rose-pink. Plant disease-resistant and nearly thornless.
- Dixie.** HT. Sport of Radiance resembling Mrs. Charles Bell in coloring but deeper and more fragrant.
- Duchesse de Brabant.** T. No. 1. Fine old pink variety well known by everyone.
- Frank W. Dunlop.** HT. Fine large buds and highly scented flowers of deep rose-pink. Tall grower.
- Jonkheer J. L. Mock.** HT. No. 1. Remarkable for its extraordinarily large buds and flowers; carmine-pink on outside, shading lighter on inner surface of petals. Leathery, dark green foliage. Strong grower.
- Mary, Countess of Ilchester.** HT. Medium sized buds, opening to fine, large, double flowers, borne singly on good stems; deep rose-pink and quite fragrant. Intermittent bloomer of vigorous growth.
- Minnie Francis.** T. No. 1. Deep pink, very open flowers. Strong grower.
- Mme. Abel Chatenay.** HT. An old variety but still popular. Beautiful light pink with flesh and coral tints. Grows bushy and strong.
- Mme. Caroline Testout.** HT. Has well-shaped buds above average size, opening double, and moderately fragrant; bright satiny rose. Always dependable.
- Mme. Lambard.** T. No. 1. Strongest growing pink in our collection. Color from clear light pink to deeper tint. Can be grown in tree-form.

PINK BUSH ROSES, continued

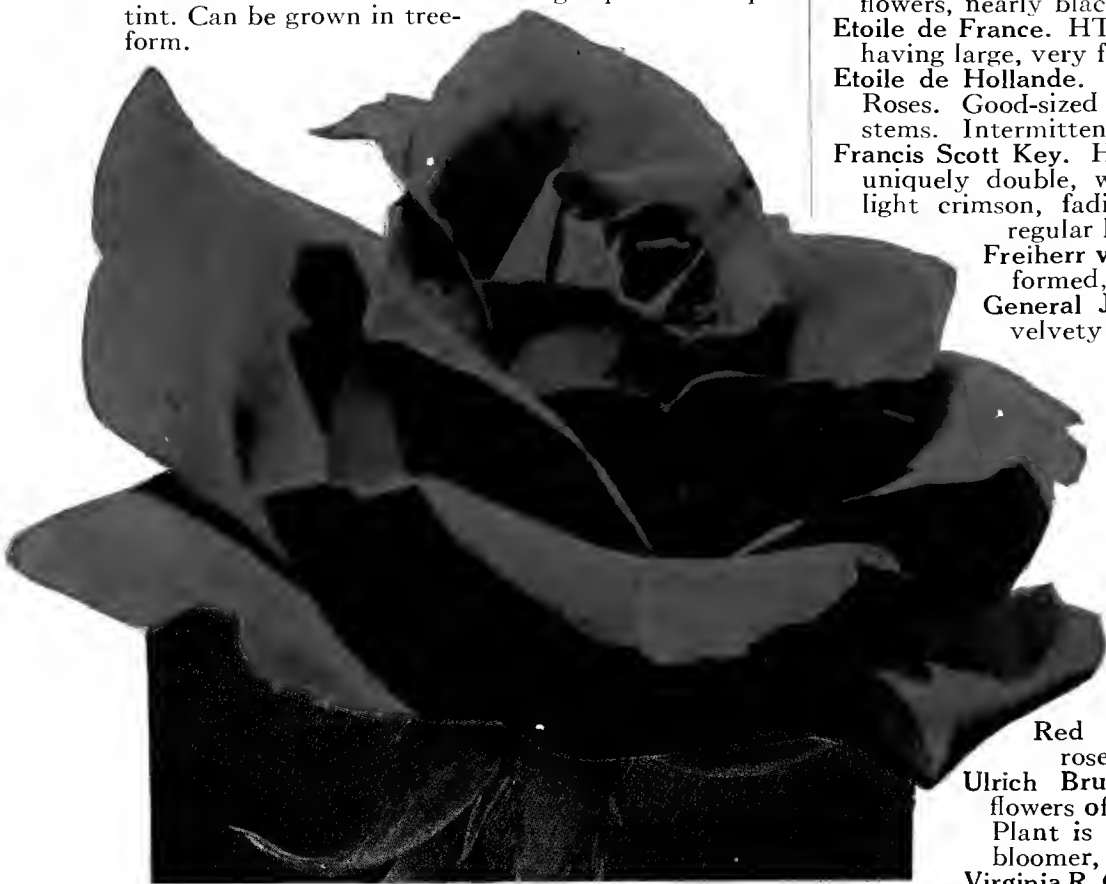
- Mrs. Charles Bell.** HT. No. 1. Lovely shell-pink. Vigorous grower.
- Mrs. George Shawyer.** HT. Delicately formed, slender buds; large flowers of clear rose-pink, somewhat fragrant. Disease-resistant. Continuous bloomer.
- My Maryland.** HT. Fine for general garden use. Blooms are salmon-pink with lighter petal edges, fragrant and lasting. Free flowering.
- Paul Neyron.** HP. No. 1. Immense, dark pink blooms on very long, thornless stems.
- Pink Killarney.** HT. Large, almost single, delicate pink blooms, opening wide.
- Pink Maman Cochet.** T. No. 1. Nicely formed buds and flowers of pale pink, deeper at center. Fine for cutting.
- Pink Radiance.** HT. No. 1. It blooms continuously and the flowers are two-tone pink.
- Sweet Adeline.** HT. One of the newer Roses. Fine large buds and flowers of rose-pink; semi-double and lasting; stems long and strong. Limited supply.
- Willowmere.** HT. Shrimp-pink, almost perfect buds and flowers. Good grower and blooms regularly throughout season. Cut flowers stand up well.

PINK CLIMBING ROSES

- Anemone (Pink Cherokee).** Attractive hybrid of white Cherokee.
- Belle of Portugal.** HG. Strikingly beautiful climber with extremely large flowers of lovely pink tinged with salmon. Vigorous grower.
- Climbing Pink Maman Cochet.** T. No. 1.
- Climbing Pink Radiance.** HT. No. 1.

RED BUSH ROSES

- American Beauty.** HP. No. 1. Globular buds; dark crimson blooms. Fine for cutting.
- Black Prince.** HP. No. 1. Produces large, dark crimson flowers, nearly black at times. Very strong grower.
- Etoile de France.** HT. No. 1. A truly excellent Rose, having large, very fragrant crimson flowers.
- Etoile de Hollande.** HT. One of the reddest of red Roses. Good-sized blooms and buds borne on long stems. Intermittent bloomer during summer.
- Francis Scott Key.** HT. Finely formed buds, opening uniquely double, with very high, rounded center; light crimson, fading to deep pink. Profuse and regular bloomer.
- Freiherr von Marschall.** T. No. 1. Well-formed, deep red flowers; good foliage.
- General Jacqueminot.** HP. No. 1. Large, velvety deep red, sweet-scented blooms. Upright grower.
- His Majesty.** HT. No. 1. One of the newer Roses. Blooms of good size, fragrant, dark crimson, deepening toward edges. Abundant bloomer. Good stems and growth habit.
- Louis Philippe.** Ben. No. 1. Good dark red shrub Rose. Continuous bloomer.
- Red-Letter Day.** HT. A brilliant scarlet, nearly single Rose that quickly opens flat. Satisfactory grower and makes beautiful mass effect in the garden.
- Red Radiance.** HT. No. 1. Deep rose-red. Lasts well. Fine for cutting.
- Ulrich Brunner.** HP. Produces fragrant flowers of bright red, changing to carmine. Plant is disease-resistant. Early summer bloomer, easily adapted to pillar training.
- Virginia R. Cox** (Gruss an Teplitz). T. No. 1. Startling red, sweet-scented blooms.



Etoile de Hollande



Golden Ophelia

YELLOW BUSH ROSES

Yellow, Copper- and Orange-tinted

Alexander Hill Gray. T. Pale lemon-yellow, darker toward center; well-formed and fragrant. Growth moderate; continuous bloomer. Disease-resistant.

Etoile de Lyon. T. No. 1. Golden yellow, full, double flowers.

Golden Ophelia. HT. No. 1. Bud and bloom medium size, golden yellow in center, paling toward outer petals; delicately fragrant. Long, strong stems. One of the best yellows for the South.

Isabella Sprunt. T. No. 1. Related to Safrano. Popular since 1863. Produces large, pale yellow blooms very freely and continuously.

Lady Hillingdon. T. No. 1. Has slender, pointed buds and exquisitely cupped flowers of apricot-yellow. Upright habit. Disease-resistant. Free, continuous bloomer. One of the best.

Luxembourg. HT. No. 1. A remarkable variety bearing flowers of rich orange-yellow with copper shadows and lighter tips. Most satisfactory for South and deservedly popular.

Natalie Bottner. HT. Large, full, double flowers of sulphur-yellow, passing to a creamy shade. Satisfying performer as to bloom and growth.

President Herbert Hoover. HT. Introduced in 1930, and has been increasingly popular ever since. Bud large, long pointed; flower large, semi-double, open, and very lasting; spicy fragrance; medium orange-pink, except for two outer petals which fade lighter. Growth vigorous, upright; free bloomer.

Safrano. T. No. 1. Well known and liked. Saffron and apricot buds and semi-double flowers. Disease-resistant.

Sunburst. HT. Another fine Rose for the South. Medium-sized, long-pointed buds open to double and full cupped blooms of clear yellow, with golden orange tints in center. Spreading; almost thornless.

Talisman. HT. Presents unusual combination of orange and copper tones, suffused with pink. Truly multicolored. Flowers are high centered, double, and quite fragrant. Does best in partial shade in this latitude.

YELLOW CLIMBING ROSES

Yellow, Copper- and Orange-tinted

Banksia Lutea. Unique. In spring the drooping branches are covered with tiny fragrant rosettes.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. T. No. 1. The most satisfactory climbing yellow Rose in the South. Blooms clear yellow and is beautifully shaped.

Marechal Niel. Nois. No. 1. Deservedly famous old-timer. Full yellow flowers. Sturdy.

Mermaid. H.Brac. Flowers 5 to 6 inches across, single, open, fragrant, pale sulphur-yellow, with amber stamens. Foliage lovely deep green. Disease resistant. Grows 6 to 9 feet in a season; profuse bloomer in fall, fair in summer.

RED CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing American Beauty. HW. No. 1. Similar to bush. Good June performer. Extremely hardy.

Climbing Souvenir of Wootton. Cl.HT. This bright red variety is one of the best of its class. Strong bush and a free bloomer.

Ramona (Red Cherokee). Excellent companion for white Cherokee.

Reine Marie Henriette. Cl.T. One of best red climbers we know. Bright red, pointed buds of good size. A vigorous grower.

WHITE BUSH ROSES

Caledonia. Long beautifully shaped white buds, opening into large flowers that are very lasting and daintily fragrant. They are borne on long, strong stems with few thorns. Upright vigorous growth. Limited supply.

Frau Karl Druschki. HP. No. 1. Excellent white variety sometimes called White American Beauty.

Innocence. HT. Flowers 5 inches across, with two rows of petals. White with golden yellow stamens; petals slightly waved. Borne in clusters. Good bloomer. Disease-resistant. Upright grower. Limited supply.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. T. No. 1. Free and regular bloomer from early to late. Pure white, on long stems. One of most satisfactory southern sorts.

Marie van Houtte. T. No. 1. The general color is white, but tinted at center with pale lemon and on outer petals with pink. A wonderful Rose.

Miss Willmott. HT. Makes perfectly formed and slightly fragrant blooms of uniform soft cream with faint flush of pink on petal edges. Continuous bloomer.

White Killarney. HT. Long-pointed buds and semi-double, open flowers. Most attractive.

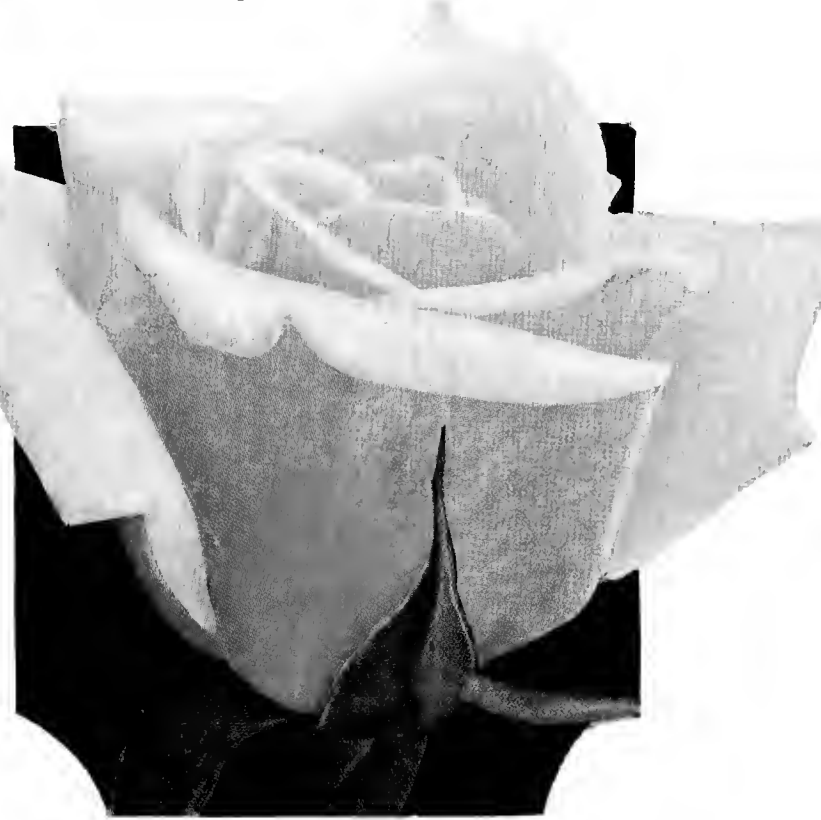
White Maman Cochet. T. No. 1. Closely resembles pink Maman Cochet in all but color. Excellent for cutting. White, tinted pink on outer petals, pale yellow centers.

WHITE CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing White Maman Cochet. Cl.T. No. 1. Same as bush type, except growth habit.

Cherokee. No. 1. Rampant-climbing, single, pure white Rose, with prominent yellow stamens. Valuable for covering fences and dwellings during the entire season. Spring bloomer.

Devoniensis. Cl.T. No. 1. Probably the strongest-growing Tea in our collection. Creamy white, with delicately shaded pink center. Long lived and most satisfactory.



Luxembourg



Spread the roots out carefully



Use the fingers to tamp the soil among the rootlets



Make the plant very firm in soil when the roots are covered

Fertilizing and Care

Thorough preparation of the soil before planting will take care of the fertilizing problem for some time, but as Roses are gross feeders, it is necessary to keep them supplied with an abundance of plant-food. Stable manure may be used, liberally scattered on the surface as a mulch, and good, well-balanced commercial fertilizer may also be used from time to time. A mulch of 3 to 4 inches of leaves or partly rotted leaves and leaf-mold is excellent, particularly during the summer months. During dry weather, water freely.

Tea Roses do not require very severe pruning. Prune in September and October for fall and winter bloom; in late February and March for the spring crop of flowers. Thin out small and poorly developed wood. Cut Hybrid Perpetuals severely, leaving only 3 to 4 inches of the old canes. Climbers should be pruned sparingly.

Shoots sometimes come up from the stock below the graft union and take the food-supply to such an extent that they destroy the Rose top. The leaves on these shoots generally have seven leaflets and are quite different in appearance. They should be removed by digging down to the point of union with the stem and cutting them off smooth and clean.

Planting

The planting season in the South is from December 1, or as soon as the plants are dormant, through the winter and spring months to about April 15. When the plants are received, it is well to set them in buckets of water overnight, if they have been delayed in transit, or bury them completely for a day or two in moist soil. They are already pruned for planting, but any broken roots should be trimmed off. Our grafted plants should be set same depth as grown, indicated by soil marks.

Space them 2 to 2½ feet apart. Spread the roots out carefully, fill in with good soil mixed with bone-meal, pack the earth tight about the roots, leave a basin, and water well.

Soils and Preparation

Soils in the South are variable, perhaps in some districts more so than in other parts of the country, hence it is difficult to lay down general rules for

soil-preparation. Locations under the shade of trees, or where the ground is filled with tree-roots, should be avoided. Wet soils should be drained. The Rose delights in a moist soil, but standing water or a soil completely filled with water for a period of time is certain to prove harmful. Clay lands need little preparation, except to enrich them and make them less compact and more friable. The addition of 2 to 3 inches of peat moss, good muck, or woods-mold will help greatly. These can be spread over the surface and spaded in. Stable manure, well rotted, is also good. Sandy soils can be improved by adding clay wherever possible and with it peat moss, woods-mold, or stable manure. Closely planted beds may be prepared by digging out 15 inches deep, and filling in with 4 to 6 inches of good clay and finishing off with 9 inches of a well-mixed soil, composed of garden soil or woods-mold, stable manure, and one to two pounds of bonemeal for each plant. It is best to make up the beds two to three weeks before planting.

Pests and Diseases

All common Rose diseases and insects can be controlled with Triogen, which is put out by Rose Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. We have found it very effective if used according to directions. Triogen was officially adopted for the exclusive protection of the garden of 6000 Roses at the Century of Progress, Chicago World's Fair. Fungtrogen is another preparation made by the same company, primarily for black-spot, and may be profitably used where this is the only condition to be combated.

Black-spot appears as irregular dark areas on leaves and stems. Affected leaves turn yellow and drop off.

Massey Dust, sometimes called Combination Dust or "9-1-1," can also be used for general clean-up if preferred. Whether spray or dust is used, we cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity of reaching the underside of leaves as well as top. Because this is easier to do with a spray, many growers prefer it.

Important. Both dusts and sprays should be applied before rains in so far as possible if maximum results are to be obtained. Dusting should be done in early morning or evening when the air is most likely to be still.

Prevention of Rose Troubles is Better Than Cure. Protect the bush before disease reaches it!

The American Rose Society. We strongly recommend this organization of Rose-growing people. The dues are \$3.50 per year. Members receive an elementary textbook on growing Roses, the American Rose Annual, and the bi-monthly American Rose Magazine.

Send your subscription with check or money order to us, or to the Secretary, American Rose Society, Harrisburg, Pa.



HEMEROCALLIS · Day-Lily

These decorative perennials are rapidly growing in favor and well deserve their popularity. The flowers are wonderfully beautiful, many of them fragrant; the colors range through all the shades of yellow, from the palest lemon to a deep tawny reddish orange. There are tall varieties as well as low-growing ones, and, if carefully chosen, a succession of bloom may be had from early April through August.

We strongly recommend coming to see these lovely flowers during their blooming period and choosing for yourself

Apricot. A low-growing variety with fragrant, clear orange flowers. May to August.

Aurantiaca. Fine variety from Japan, with sweet-scented, deep orange flowers. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. June to August.

Florham. One of the finest of the older varieties. Fragrant golden yellow flowers with a raised midrib and curving, fluted petals. May through August.

Fulva (Tawny Day-Lily). Large flowers of dusty orange, with darker markings of reddish orange; light midrib. Tall; late bloomer.

Gold Dust. Golden yellow flowers with narrow, curving petals. Low growing. Early.

Kwanso. Very large, double, orange-copper flowers. Tall. Late.

Minor. Lemon-yellow flowers. Low growing. Early.

Orangeman. Flowers of clear, bright orange-yellow. Rather low growing, with a long blooming period in the South.

Sovereign. Fragrant flowers of clear light yellow; outer petals brownish. Medium height. April to August.

Small clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; medium clumps, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

NEW AND RARE HYBRIDS

In addition to the above varieties, which we have listed for many years, we are offering a very limited number of rare and relatively more expensive hybrids, which have been created and introduced by Charles Betscher, Dr. Stout of the New York Botanic Gardens, and other hybridizers.

Amaryllis. (Betscher.) Beautiful golden orange flower with deeper color in throat; recurving petals. Tall growing; late blooming. 75 cts. each.

Cressida. (Betscher.) A lovely deep reddish orange, with a narrow band across the center. Medium height. Midseason. \$1 each.

D. D. Wyman. (Betscher.) A wonderful golden yellow, with a tawny splash on each petal; the background of the flower becomes lighter as it matures. Medium height. Midseason. \$1 each.

Goldeni. (Betscher.) A bushy sort with heavy foliage and beautiful, smooth, deep orange flowers on short stems. Midseason. \$1 each.

Hyperion. (Mead.) Firm, waxy flowers of soft canary-yellow. "It surpasses other Hemerocallis in size, form, color, and substance."—A. M. R. H. S., 1931. Medium height. Midseason. \$2 each.

J. A. Crawford. (Betscher.) Open, apricot-yellow flowers; floriferous. Medium. Midseason. \$1 each.

J. R. Mann. (Betscher.) Large, open flower of frosted apricot and yellow. Very fine. Medium height. Midseason. \$1 each.

Lemon King. (Betscher.) One of the best pale yellow hybrids. Has a decided raised midrib on the wax-like petals; slightly fluted. Tall. Midseason. 75 cts. each.

Mikado. (Stout.) Large flowers of soft orange; center of each petal has a touch of dark red-purple. Height 2½ feet. Early. \$1.75 each.

Mrs. J. R. Mann. (Betscher.) Very large, flaring flowers of a beautiful deep yellow, with a faint reddish orange glow; petals fluted and ridged. Especially fine. Tall. Midseason. \$1 each.

Ophir. (Farr.) Large, well-placed flowers of a deep golden yellow. Tall. Midseason. 75 cts. each.

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS

ABELIA grandiflora. A handsome evergreen shrub with glossy, dark green foliage, changing to bronze in winter. Flowers white, tinted pink, and borne in profusion, in clusters, from May until late autumn. Very satisfactory for foundation planting, as individual specimens, or for hedges. Can be pruned flat or rounded on top. Grows well throughout the South and as far north as Pennsylvania.

Natural growth; bare roots.	Each	Per 10
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0 15	\$1 00
12 to 18 inches.....	20	1 50
18 to 24 inches.....	30	2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	65	6 00
Shapely plants, Balled & Burlapped.		
12 to 18 inches.....	60	5 00
18 to 24 inches.....	75	6 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
Sheared specimens, Balled & Burlapped.		
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	22 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00

ALLAMANDA neriifolia. Evergreen shrub of dense habit. Large, dark green leaves, with deep yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine for the central and southern portions of Florida.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 25	11 50

ANDROMEDA nitida. A native evergreen shrub with bright, shiny leaves; sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers in early spring. Good for shady places.

Field-grown. Medium plants.....	60	5 00
Strong plants.....	85	7 50

ARDISIA crenulata. Compact, evergreen shrub with thick, dark green foliage and bright red berries in winter. Resembles American holly but is very dwarf in habit of growth. Excellent for shady places and also as a pot-plant for Christmas.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 00
6-inch pots.....	75	7 00

AZALEAS. See pages 17 to 21.

BACCHARIS halimifolia (Salt Bush). A hardy, native evergreen shrub with medium-sized, light green foliage. Well adapted to seaside planting.

Field-grown.		
Small plants.....	50	4 50
Large plants.....	75	6 50

BERBERIS sargentiana (Sargent's Barberry). Desirable evergreen shrub with spiny leaves. The new shoots are several different shades of green.

6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
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BOTTLE-BRUSH (*Callistemon rigidus*). A beautiful evergreen shrub with narrow, dark green leaves. In the spring it produces cylindrical, brush-like spikes of bright red flowers.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00

BUDDLEIA. Attractive, quick-growing evergreen shrubs producing flowers in terminal racemes somewhat resembling lilacs. They attract butterflies in great numbers and are excellent for cut-flowers.

Prices of all varieties.		
4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00

Asiatica. A white, winter-flowering variety.
Eva Dudley. Lavender-pink, with orange center. Blooms both summer and winter unless checked by cold.

Lindleyana. Flowers purplish violet, borne in spikes nearly 6 inches long.

Officinalis. Flowers lilac-pink in winter.

CAMELLIA japonica. See page 22.

CESTRUM nocturnum. A rapid-growing evergreen shrub adapted to central and south Florida. Flowers creamy yellow, fragrant at night.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

CLEYERA japonica. Fine evergreen shrub having thick, dark, glossy green leaves with red midrib. The flowers are creamy white and fragrant. Red berries in winter.

4-inch pots.....	75	6 50
12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	9 00

KALMIA latifolia. This is the far-famed Mountain Laurel of the eastern United States. Beautiful, glossy green foliage and clusters of pinkish white flowers in early spring.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
24 to 30 inches.....	1 75	15 00



Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel)



Beauty in planting is achieved by a balance of trees, lawn, and shrubs

COTONEASTER pinnosa. A beautiful hardy shrub, evergreen in the South. Leaves small, silvery beneath, green above. Flowers white, followed by red fruits.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia indica*). Vigorous, deciduous shrubs or small trees. Leaves small, bright green, and glossy. The flowers are produced in great profusion in large panicles. Very showy. Can be supplied in four colors: Purple, Rose, Crimson-Pink, and White.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 5 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00
5 to 7 feet.....	1 00	8 00	75 00

Special Standards.

Ball heads..... 3 50 and up.

CUPHEA hyssopifolia. A dwarf shrub with pale lilac flowers. Excellent as a bedding plant and for edging. Does best in full sun.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
6-inch pots.....	50	4 50

DURANTA plumieri (Golden Dewdrop). An evergreen shrub with green leaves and racemes of lilac flowers, followed by yellow berries that hang on throughout the winter. It is rather tender but is planted as far north as northern Florida. A beautiful shrub. **plumieri alba.** This variety is identical with the one above except that flowers are white instead of lilac.

Prices of both varieties.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

ELÆAGNUS pungens. A vigorous-growing, spreading evergreen shrub. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath. Very satisfactory.

pungens variegata. Variegated form of the above, with light green leaves, edged with yellowish white.

Prices of both varieties.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50

FEIJOA sellowiana. A hardy, compact, evergreen shrub with foliage dark green above and gray underneath. The purplish red flowers are often hidden away among the leaves. A very interesting plant for foundations and borders.

6-inch pots.....	50	4 50
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Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	9 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	12 50

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jessamine). The well-known Gardenia of the South. Its dark, shiny foliage and white, sweet-scented flowers have made it a favorite for many years.

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
18 to 24 inches.....	75	6 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50

HIBISCUS rosa-sinensis. Fast-growing, showy shrubs with glossy leaves and producing gorgeous colored flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Very striking. Adapted to central and south Florida.

Prices of all varieties.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

Double Pink. Very large; rich pink.

Giganteus. Immense; single; vivid crimson.

Grandiflora. Large; single; pink. Beautiful.

Peachblow. Double; light pink.

Shell-Pink. Single; shell-pink.

Single Pink. Large; single; pink.

Single Salmon. Salmon, with red center.

Single Scarlet. Large; dazzling scarlet.

Versicolor. Single; scarlet with red center.

HYDRANGEA hortensis. Ornamental deciduous shrubs adapted to shady and half-shady locations. The white varieties bloom true to color; the others may be pink or blue, depending on soil and cultural directions.

Prices of all varieties.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00

Avalanche. Fine, large, white variety.

E. G. Hill. Blue or pink flowers in immense trusses.

General de Vibraye. Blue or pink; large trusses.

Mme. E. Mouillere. White; free flowering.

Mousseline. Blue or pink; large trusses.

Otaksa. Blue or pink. Very satisfactory.

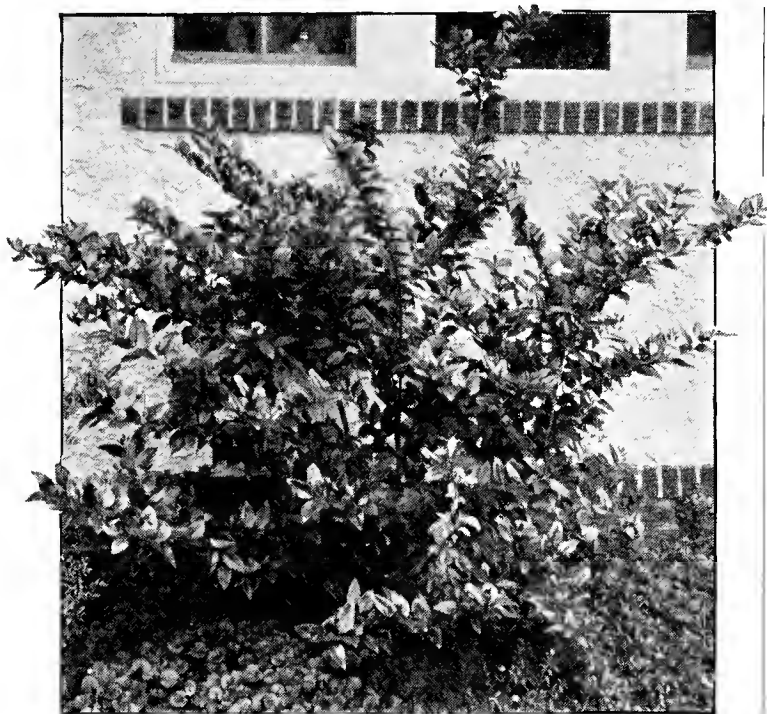
ILEX cornuta. A dwarf, compact Chinese Holly with dark and shiny foliage. Very desirable.

B & B. 2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 6 feet.....	3 00	27 50

vomitaria (Yaupon). A native evergreen Holly, with small foliage, compact, bushy head, and bright red berries in great profusion. Very desirable for foundation, border, and hedge plantings. Can be pruned to any desired size or shape.

B & B. 2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 6 feet.....	3 00	27 50
6 to 8 feet.....	5 00	45 00

Sheared specimens..... 5 00 and up.



Ligustrum lucidum

Ilex integra. An exceedingly handsome Holly having large, smooth, glossy leaves with few spines. Each 18 to 24 inches. (From pots.).....\$1 00

ILLICIUM floridanum. A native evergreen, aromatic shrub with large, shining foliage and rich crimson-purple flowers. Each Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....\$1 50 \$12 50
3 to 4 feet.....2 00 17 50
4 to 5 feet.....2 50 22 50

IXORA coccinea. Evergreen shrub with large leaves and orange-red flowers in clusters. A fine flowering shrub for south Florida.
4-inch pots.....75 6 50
6-inch pots.....1 00 9 00

JASMINUM. Fine evergreen shrubs with dark green foliage and bright yellow flowers in spring and summer. Varieties as follows:
floridum. A hardy, low-growing variety.
humile. An upright grower.
primulinum. Very graceful, with drooping, arching branches.

Prices of three preceding varieties.

Bare-rooted. 12 to 18 inches.....	50	4 50
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 25	10 00
Balled & Burlapped.		
12 to 18 inches.....	75	6 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	12 50

KALMIA latifolia. See page 8.

LANTANAS. Beautiful flowering shrubs adapted to Florida. Can be furnished in White, Yellow, Orange, Red, and Lilac (Weeping).
4-inch pots.....50 4 50

LEUCOTHOE axillaris. Native evergreen shrub with dark green leaves, producing in spring small white flowers in racemes. Splendid for shade.
Fine plants.....75 6 50

LIGUSTRUMS. Perhaps the finest and most widely planted of all the broad-leaved evergreens. Grows well on almost any type of soil and is adapted to either sun or shade. Eight varieties, as follows:
coriaceum. A dwarf, hardy variety, with small, extremely dark, crinkled leaves. Very ornamental.
Balled & Burlapped. 12 to 18 inches 75 6 50
18 to 24 inches.....1 00 9 00
2 to 3 feet.....1 50 12 50

Ligustrum Iwata. Dwarf variety with small, rounded leaves, mottled yellow. Very bushy and compact. Satisfactory for foundation planting.

lucidum. The finest of all Ligustrums. Very bushy, compact-spreading, with rich, dark waxy leaves. It is almost indispensable for foundation plantings and is also fine for hedges and as individual specimens. Can be pruned to any desired size or shape.

Prices of L. Iwata and L. lucidum.

	Each	Per 10
Balled & Burlapped. 1 to 1½ feet....	\$0 60	\$5 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	75	6 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 75	16 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	27 50

excelsum superbum. A rapid grower with brightly colored leaves, variegated green and white. Very showy.

gracilis. A graceful, upright grower, with dark green foliage.

japonicum. Strong, upright grower, with large green leaves. Should be used only where height is desired.

aureo-marginatum. A strong, upright grower, similar to Japonicum, but the leaves are margined with yellow or gold.

nobilis. Similar to Lucidum, except it is an upright grower. Very desirable for corners and other situations where a taller plant than Lucidum is required.

Prices of the five preceding varieties.

Balled & Burlapped.

1 to 1½ feet.....	50	4 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	7 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 feet.....	2 25	20 00

MAGNOLIA fuscata (Banana Shrub). A splendid, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen with dark, shiny foliage. Flowers yellowish white with banana-like fragrance. Very desirable.

4-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00
6-inch pots.....	1 50	14 00
8-inch pots.....	2 50	20 00
Field-grown. 2 to 3 feet. B & B.....	2 25	20 00
3 to 4 feet.....	3 25	30 00

soulangeana. A hardy, deciduous Magnolia. Flowers are tulip-shaped, pink on the outside, lighter colored within, produced in late winter with or before the leaves.

soulangeana nigra. Similar to Soulangeana with purple flowers instead of pink.

Prices of both varieties.

1 to 2 feet.....	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	45 00

MALPIGHIA coccigera. A small, beautiful shrub with holly-like leaves. Flowers light pink, followed by red berries. Adapted to south Florida.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
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MALVAVISCUS grandiflora (Turk's-Cap). Showy evergreen shrubs resembling hibiscus, but with drooping, bright scarlet flowers. Adapted to Florida.

4-inch pots.....	35	3 00
6-inch pots.....	50	4 50

MYRICA cerifera. Native evergreen shrub with dense head of olive-green foliage. Grows well on almost any type of soil and is adapted to seaside planting.

2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	7 50

NANDINA domestica (Heavenly Bamboo). A most desirable Japanese evergreen shrub. The berries and foliage both become a beautiful shade of red in winter. Very striking.

4-inch pots.....	35	3 00
6-inch pots.....	50	4 50
Balled & Burlapped.		
12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	9 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50

OLEA fragrans (Sweet or Tea Olive). Dwarf evergreen; bright green foliage; small, white, sweet-scented flowers. Blooms winter and spring. Each Per 10
4-inch pots.....\$0 75 \$6 50
6-inch pots.....1 00 9 00
Balled & Burlapped. 12 to 18 inches. 1 50 12 50

OLEANDER (*Nerium oleander*). Evergreen shrubs adapted to Florida and Gulf Coast regions. The leaves are long and pointed. Flowers very showy and produced freely. Fine for seaside planting.
Double Pink. Double; pink. Very hardy.
Madonna Grandiflora. White; semi-double.
Shell-Pink. Beautiful soft pink.
Single Pink. Single; pink. Very showy.
Single White. White flowers in large masses.
Prices of all varieties.
Bare-rooted. 2 to 3 feet..... 35 3 00
3 to 4 feet..... 50 4 50
4 to 5 feet..... 75 6 50
Balled & Burlapped. 2 to 3 feet..... 75 6 50
3 to 4 feet..... 1 00 9 00
4 to 5 feet..... 1 50 12 50
5 to 7 feet..... 2 50 22 50

OSMANTHUS aquifolium. Compact evergreen shrub with spiny holly-like leaves. Hardy and satisfactory.
Fortunei. Similar to Aquifolium, but with larger leaves.
Prices of both varieties.
4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50
Balled & Burlapped. 12 to 18 inches.. 1 00 7 50

PHOTINIA serrulata. A hardy evergreen shrub with dark, glossy leaves and large clusters of white flowers. The new foliage is wine-colored and very attractive.
18 to 24 inches..... 1 00 9 00

PHYLLANTHUS nivosus roseo-pictus. Handsome evergreen shrub with beautiful foliage in various shades of green, white, pink, and red. Adapted to south Florida.
4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50

PITTOSPORUM tobira. Hardy. Foliage dark green and shiny. Splendid for foundations and hedges. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Does well in full sun and is one of the finest evergreens for shady places and for seaside planting.
tobira variegatum. Foliage variegated light green and white.
Prices of both varieties.
4-inch pots..... 35 3 00
6-inch pots..... 50 4 50
8-inch pots..... 75 6 50
Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.
12 to 18-inch spread..... 1 00 9 00
18 to 24-inch spread..... 1 50 13 50
2 to 3-foot spread..... 2 00 18 50
3 to 4-foot spread..... 3 00 27 50

PLUMBAGO capensis. A very beautiful evergreen shrub producing an abundance of pale blue flowers.
capensis alba. Identical with the above variety but has white flowers.
Prices of both varieties.
4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING (*Punica*). Deciduous shrubs producing beautiful double flowers all summer. Can be supplied in both Pink and White.
1-year plants..... 50 4 50
2-year plants..... 75 6 50

PRUNUS laurocerasus (English Laurel). Evergreen shrub or small tree with large, bright green leaves. Fine for combining with other shrubs for foliage effects. 4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50

PYRACANTHA (Fire Thorn). Evergreen shrubs with small, narrow leaves. Thorny branches. White flowers; bright red or orange-yellow berries in winter.
angustifolia. Growth spreading. Fruits orange-yellow.
coccinea lalandi. Spiny shrub. Fruits orange-red.
crenulata yunnanensis. Fruits shiny, coral-red.
Prices of all varieties.
4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50

RAPHIOLEPIS japonica (Japanese Hawthorn). Handsome, hardy evergreen shrub with bright green foliage and dense clusters of white flowers in spring.
Each Per 10
4-inch pots.....\$0 50 \$4 50
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50
Balled & Burlapped. 12 to 18 inches.. 1 25 10 00
18 to 24 inches..... 1 75 15 00
2 to 3 feet..... 2 25 20 00

SEVERINIA buxifolia. A hardy evergreen shrub with small leaves. Flowers sweet-scented, followed by black berries. A good low-growing shrub or hedge plant.
4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50

SPIRÆA. Deciduous shrubs, blooming profusely in early spring and very effective when planted in masses, around borders, or in beds. Varieties as follows:
Anthony Waterer. Dwarf. Flowers brilliant carmine.
Cantonensis. Compact-branching. Flowers pure white.
Cantonensis, Double. Similar to Cantonensis, but with double flowers.
Vanhouttei. The well-known "Bridal Wreath," with white flowers in clusters.
Prices of all varieties.
1-year plants..... 50 4 50
2-year plants..... 75 6 50
3-year plants..... 1 00 9 00

TABERNÆMONTANA coronaria. Evergreen shrub adapted to central and south Florida. Flowers white, double, and sweet-scented. Resembles Cape Jessamine.
grandiflora. Similar to above variety but with larger leaves and flowers.
Prices of both varieties.
4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50

TEA PLANT (*Camellia thea*). Leaves dark green. Flowers white and fragrant. Fine for moist, shady places. Hardy. Evergreen.
Balled & Burlapped. 1 to 2 feet..... 75 7 00
2 to 3 feet..... 1 00 8 00
3 to 4 feet..... 1 50 12 50

TECOMA capensis. This strong-growing evergreen plant may be grown as either a shrub or a climber. Flowers bright scarlet in summer. Adapted to central and south Florida.
4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50

THUNBERGIA erecta. Handsome, densely branched, evergreen shrub. Adapted to south Florida and for pot culture farther north. Flowers blue-purple, with deep yellow throats. Foliage dark green.
erecta alba. Same as the variety above except the flowers are white.
Prices of both varieties.
4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50

VIBURNUMS. The Viburnums offered below are all evergreen shrubs with white, sweet-scented flowers. They have proved to be desirable garden shrubs for the South.
macrophyllum. Upright grower with shiny leaves.
odoratissimum. A vigorous grower; compact-spreading.
suspensum. Low and spreading; free bloomer.
Prices of all varieties.
4-inch pots..... 40 3 00
6-inch pots..... 60 5 00
8-inch pots..... 90 8 00
Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.
12 to 18 inches..... 1 00 9 00
18 to 24 inches..... 1 25 10 00
2 to 3 feet..... 1 75 15 00

YUCCA alofolia (Spanish Bayonet). The leaves are long, narrow, rigid, spine-tipped. Flowers creamy white, borne in long spikes from the center of the leafy crown.
Each Per 10 Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....\$0 50 \$4 50 \$40 00
18 to 24 inches..... 75 6 00 50 00



Flowering Dogwood

SHADE TREES

The shade of beautiful trees is the most grateful feature of a garden. A few well-chosen trees are absolutely essential.

ALBIZZIA julibrissin (Mimosa Tree). A small, hardy, deciduous tree with low, spreading, flat-topped head and finely divided, dark green leaves. It blooms in summer, bearing large clusters of pink flowers.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

ANISE TREE (*Illicium anisatum*). A handsome, broad-leaved evergreen shrub or small tree of narrow, upright habit, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Hardy.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00
Balled & Burlapped. 2 to 3 feet.....	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 6 feet.....	2 00	17 50
6 to 8 feet.....	3 00	27 50

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*). A rapid-growing tree with fern-like foliage. Well adapted to south Florida.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50

BAUHINIA alba. A small or shrubby almost evergreen tree, producing a profusion of white flowers in winter or spring. Hardy in central Florida.
purpurea. Blue-purple, similar to Alba.

Prices of both varieties.		
4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

CAMPHOR (*Cinnamomum camphora*). A handsome, broad-leaved evergreen shade tree for Florida. Vigorous grower.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

CHERRY LAUREL. A splendid, native, broad-leaved evergreen tree with bright, shiny leaves, reaching a height of 30 to 40 feet. May be pruned to any desired size or shape. Fine for hedges.

	Each	Per 10
Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.		
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 feet.....	2 25	20 00
5 to 6 feet.....	3 25	30 00
Sheared specimens.....	5 00	and up.

DOGWOOD, White (*Cornus florida*). A small, deciduous tree with spreading, bushy top and bright leaves. Large white flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear. Showy scarlet fruit in autumn.

2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 25	11 50
6 to 8 feet.....	2 00	17 50

Balled & Burlapped, double above rates.

EUCALYPTUS. Rapid-growing evergreen Australian trees adapted to central and south Florida. Varieties as follows:

- rudis**. Fine for street planting.
- robusta**. The best variety for shade.
- tereticornis**. Valuable for timber.
- viminalis**. Handsome and very hardy.

Prices of all Eucalyptus.		
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50
4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	9 00

FLOWERING PLUM. Small, deciduous tree, producing a gorgeous mass of double, pink, sweet-scented flowers in winter before the leaves appear. Very striking and desirable.

2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00

GORDONIA lasianthus. A fine native evergreen tree reaching a height of 50 to 60 feet. Leaves large, dark green, and shiny. Flowers white, resembling small magnolia blooms.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50

HOLLY. These fine evergreen trees are at home all over the South. All three of the following varieties, grafted from selected fruit-bearing rees, can be furnished.

- American** (*Ilex opaca*). The Christmas Holly. Its bright green, spiny leaves and brilliant scarlet berries make it one of our handsomest evergreen shade trees.
- Dahoon** (*I. daboonei*). Leaves bright and glossy and branches literally covered with bright red berries.
- Myrtle-leaved** (*I. myrtifolia*). This attractive evergreen Holly has small, green leaves and produces bright red berries.

Prices of all Hollies.

Bare-rooted. 2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	8 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 75	15 00
6 to 8 feet.....	3 00	27 50
Balled & Burlapped. 2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	22 50
4 to 6 feet.....	3 50	30 00
6 to 8 feet.....	6 00	50 00
Specimens.....	10 00	and up.

MAGNOLIA glauca (Sweet Bay). Foliage bright green above and silvery gray beneath. Flowers white, small, and sweet-scented. Hardy, and evergreen in the South.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 25	11 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 6 feet.....	2 00	17 50

grandiflora. The grandest broad-leaved evergreen tree of the South. Leaves large, bright shining green above, coated with brownish hairs beneath. Flowers beautiful, often 8 to 12 inches across, waxy white, lemon-scented, and produced over a period of two to three months.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 75	15 00
6 to 8 feet.....	3 00	25 00
8 to 10 feet.....	5 00	40 00
Balled & Burlapped, double above rates.		

MAPLE, Scarlet (*Acer rubrum*). Hardy, deciduous tree, growing to large size. Leaves light green above, white beneath, changing to vivid shades of scarlet and gold in autumn.

4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	8 50
6 to 8 feet.....	1 40	12 50
8 to 10 feet.....	2 25	20 00
Special.....	3 00	and up.

OAK (*Quercus*). Long-lived, of rapid growth, with graceful, rounded tops. Easily grown and very valuable as shade and ornamental trees.

Laurel Oak (*Q. laurifolia*). Stately; nearly evergreen. A fine shade and avenue tree.

Live Oak. Evergreen, with dark, glossy foliage. Especially desirable for lawn planting.

Prices of both varieties.

3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 25	11 50
6 to 8 feet.....	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 feet.....	3 50	30 00
Special.....	6 00	and up.

RED-BUD (Judas Tree; *Cercis canadensis*). Small, deciduous tree with rounded leaves and producing an abundance of rosy pink flowers in early spring.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 25	11 50
6 to 8 feet.....	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 feet.....	3 50	30 00
Balled & Burlapped, double above rates.		

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Rapid-growing, deciduous tree. Leaves bright green, changing to brilliant shades of red and crimson in autumn.

3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50
4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	8 50
6 to 8 feet.....	1 40	12 50
8 to 10 feet.....	2 25	20 00
Special.....	6 00	and up.

TEXAS UMBRELLA. A medium-sized, deciduous tree with flat, umbrella-like top. Foliage fine, dark green, casting a dense shade.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50
4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	8 50
6 to 8 feet.....	1 40	12 50

WHITE JUDAS TREE (*Cercis canadensis alba*). A very beautiful variety of Red-Bud or Judas Tree with pure white flowers. It is one of the most attractive of the early spring-flowering trees and worthy of a place in any garden.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 6 feet.....	2 00	17 50
6 to 8 feet.....	3 00	25 00
Balled & Burlapped, double above rates.		



Magnolia glauca (Sweet Bay)



Phœnix canariensis



Washingtonia robusta



Sabal Palmetto

PALMS AND CYCADS

Palms are among the most striking plants which may be used for outdoor southern planting. Their bare, single trunks and huge, arching fronds distinguish them from all other plants. They always attract attention and give a decidedly tropical touch to the grounds. As street and shade trees, and in landscape plantings, they are excellent and worthy of extensive use.

ARECA (*Chrysalidocarpus*) *lutescens*. A fine house Palm, with graceful, arching, dark green leaves and yellow stems. Makes a beautiful clump. Each Per 10
4-inch pots.....\$0 75 \$5 50
6-inch pots.....1 25 10 00
8-inch pots.....2 00 17 50
10-inch pots or tubs.....2 75 25 00
12-inch tubs.....\$5 to 7 50

CHAMÆROPS *excelsa* (Chusan Fan Palm). Slender trunk, with flat, fan-shaped leaves. Dainty and very hardy.
12 to 18 inches, B&B.....75 6 50
18 to 24 inches, B&B.....1 00 9 00

COCOS *australis*. A beautiful Palm, of vigorous growth, with grayish green, curved leaves. Very hardy, and one of the finest for the Gulf Coast country.

2 to 3 feet.....1 50 12 50
3 to 4 feet.....2 00 17 50
4 to 5 feet.....3 50 30 00
Extra-fine specimens.....7 50 and up.

plumosa. Trunk smooth, 40 to 50 feet high. Leaves erect and spreading, about 15 feet long. A very fine Palm for avenue and street planting.

6-inch pots.....75 6 50
8-inch pots.....1 00 7 50

CYCAS *revoluta* (Sago Palm). A Palm-like Cycad reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet, with handsome, deep green leaves. Very hardy and ornamental.

4-inch pots.....75 6 50
6-inch pots.....1 00 8 00
8-inch pots.....1 50 12 50

LATANIA *borbonica*. One of the best fan Palms for house use. Hardy in central Florida and southward.

4-inch pots.....75 6 00
6-inch pots.....1 25 10 00
8-inch pots.....1 75 15 00

PHŒNIX *canariensis*. A rapid grower, stately and ornamental. Very hardy and one of the best for outdoor planting in the Gulf Coast country.

2 to 3 feet.....1 50 12 50
3 to 4 feet.....2 00 17 50
4 to 5 feet.....3 50 30 00
Extra-fine specimens.....7 50 and up.

roebelini. Low-growing, with small, gracefully curved leaves. A most satisfactory house Palm. Hardy outdoors in south Florida.

4-inch pots.....50 4 50
6-inch pots.....1 00 7 50
8-inch pots.....1 50 12 50

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM *hystrix* (Needle Palm). Trunk short, 2 to 3 feet, covered with fiber and numerous upright spines. Leaves dark, shiny green; under surface pale gray. Very hardy.

Each Per 10
Small size.....\$1 00 \$7 50
Medium size.....2 25 20 00
Large size.....3 75 32 50
Extra size.....6 00

SABAL PALM. The beautiful native Palm of the South, commonly called "Cabbage Palmetto." Very hardy.

2 to 3 feet.....1 75 15 00
3 to 4 feet.....2 50 20 00
4 to 5 feet.....4 00 35 00
5 to 8 feet.....7 00 62 50
Extra size.....10 00 and up.

WASHINGTONIA *robusta*. Dark green, fan-shaped leaves. Hardy. Well adapted to Florida and the Gulf Coast country. A rapid grower. Height 50 to 80 feet. One of the finest for landscape and avenue planting.

2 to 3 feet.....1 50 12 50
3 to 4 feet.....2 00 17 50
4 to 5 feet.....3 50 30 00

ZAMIA *integrifolia* (Coontie). Palm-like Cycad, with beautiful, tufted, dark green, fern-like leaves, about 2 feet high. Very satisfactory in low plantings.

Small plants.....50 4 00
Medium plants.....75 6 50
Large plants.....1 00 8 00

HOUSE PALMS

ARCHONTOPHŒNIX *alexandrae*. Used as house and patio Palm. Desirable.

Each Per 10
4-inch pots.....\$0 75 \$6 50
6-inch pots.....1 25 10 00

CARYOTA *urens*. Tropical Palm for indoor culture. Unusual type. Has leaves cut in such a manner that they resemble a fish's tail.

4-inch pots.....75 6 50
6-inch pots.....1 25 10 00

RHAPIS *excelsa*. Probably the best indoor Palm for homes and conservatories. Slow-growing and requires little care.

4-inch pots.....1 50 12 50
8-inch pots.....3 00 25 00
Specimens, to.....12 50



A good, mixed Evergreen planting embraces many harmonious shades of green, gray, brown, and gold, very much more attractive than a solid mass of one variety

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

These plants make beautiful individual lawn specimens and are of great value in foundation plantings and for hedges.

JUNIPERUS pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). Low. Compact-spreading; bluish green. Very handsome. Sizes to 5 feet.

PODOCARPUS macrophylla maki (Yew Tree). Handsome, sheared specimens—Pyramids, Cones, and Standards. Sizes to 5 feet.

Prices of 2 preceding varieties

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
18 to 24 inches.....	2 00	17 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	32 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 50	40 00

ARBORVITÆ aurea nana. Dwarf. Golden; very compact and satisfactory. Sizes to 5 feet.

Bonita. Dwarf. Rich green; compact; cone-shaped. A slow grower. Sizes to 4 feet.

compacta. Dwarf. Bright green; compact. Upright in habit. Sizes to 4 feet.

JUNIPERUS excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper). Semi-dwarf. Grayish green. Sizes to 5 feet.

japonica sylvestris (Japanese Juniper). Sheared specimens. Columnar. Sizes to 10 feet.

virginiana glauca (Blue Cedar). Tall. Upright. Very showy and handsome. Sizes to 3 feet.

RETINOSPORA pisifera argentea. Very dwarf. Green, tipped with silver. Sizes to 2½ feet.

CEDRUS deodara (Indian Cedar). Tall. Pyramidal; beautiful blue-green. A fine substitute for Colorado Blue Spruce. Sizes to 8 feet.

Prices of 8 preceding varieties

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
18 to 24 inches.....	1 35	11 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	22 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00
5 to 7 feet.....	5 00	45 00
7 to 10 feet.....	7 50	

ARBORVITÆ aurea conspicua. Tall. Golden; compact. Very handsome. Sizes to 8 feet.

pyramidalis. Tall. Compact; pyramidal; rich green. A fine variety. Sizes to 8 feet.

JUNIPERUS japonica sylvestris (Japanese Juniper). Tall. Natural grown. Compact-spreading; beautiful green. Sizes to 10 feet.

RETINOSPORA pisifera aurea. Semi-dwarf. Green, tipped with gold. Sizes to 4 feet.

PODOCARPUS macrophylla maki (Japanese Yew). Natural grown. Dark green; compact-spreading. Sizes to 6 feet.

Prices of 5 preceding varieties

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 20	10 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 25	20 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 feet.....	4 00	35 00
6 to 8 feet.....	5 00	
8 to 10 feet.....	7 00	

ARBORVITÆ, Blue-Green. Tall. Compact-spreading; bluish green. Sizes to 6 feet.

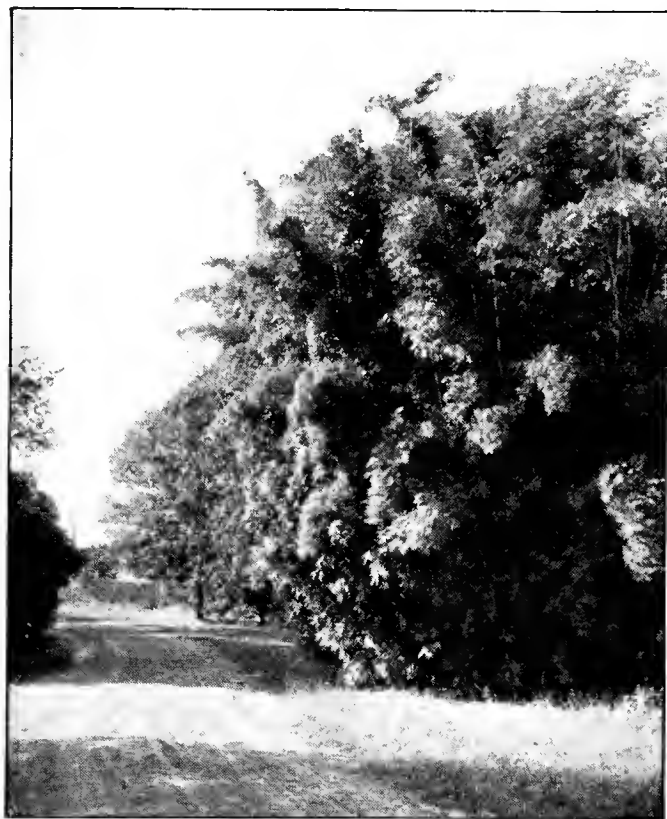
Rosedale. Semi-dwarf; very dense; symmetrical; soft bluish green. Sizes to 5 feet.

JUNIPERUS virginiana (Red Cedar). Tall. Upright; dark green. Very satisfactory. Sizes to 15 feet.

RETINOSPORA ericoides. Tall. Rich green. Very desirable. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Sizes to 8 feet.

Prices of 4 preceding varieties

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
18 to 24 inches.....	85	7 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 10	10 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	14 00
4 to 5 feet.....	2 00	17 00
5 to 6 feet.....	3 00	27 50
6 to 8 feet.....	4 50	40 00
8 to 10 feet.....	6 00	



Bambusa

BAMBOOS

There are no more beautiful plants than the Bamboos. The long, willowy canes and fine foliage give a delicate, pleasing effect. Under suitable climatic conditions they will grow on very poor soil, if well supplied with plant-food. Good drainage they should have, and moisture in abundance.

Arundinaria japonica (*Bambusa metake*). Hardest Bamboo, quickly growing 15 feet high. Large, handsome foliage. Spreads rapidly.

Bambusa argentea. Vigorous grower for hedges and screens. Handsome foliage and canes which, if left unpruned, will grow 25 feet.

Bambusa argentea striata. A similar variety with green canes, striped with yellow near the base. The leaves are also variegated with whitish stripes.

Bambusa disticha. A very handsome clump Bamboo, with fern-like leaves rarely taller than 15 feet.

Bambusa verticillata. Upright clump Bamboo, with yellow and green striped canes about 30 feet high.

Phyllostachys aurea (*Bambusa aurea*). Rapidly spreading, very hardy Bamboo, with bright yellow canes. Very graceful and hardy.

Prices of Bamboos

	Each	Per 10
Small clumps, 6 to 10 canes.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Strong clumps, 12 to 18 canes.....	75	6 00
Extra-strong, 20 or more canes.....	1 75	15 00
Specimens.....	2 50	and up.

GRASSES AND GROUND-COVERS

The most important grasses suitable for southern lawns are offered here. Best lawns are grown from cuttings planted in spring and summer.

Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*). A favorite for lawn purposes in the Lower South. Cuttings, \$2 per bus.

Carpet Grass (*Axonopus compressus*). A valuable lawn grass coming into general use. It resembles St. Augustine Grass and retains its color well in cool weather. Cuttings, \$2 per bus.

St. Augustine Grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*). A broad-leaved grass excellent for shady locations. May be grown close to salt water. Spreads rapidly. Cuttings, \$2 per bus.

Centipede Grass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*). A fine lawn and pasture grass, thoroughly tested at the Florida Experiment Station. Withstands drought. Cuttings, \$2.50 per bus.; \$2 per bus. in 5-bus. lots.

Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia argentea*). Fine, handsome clumps 6 to 8 feet high. Very ornamental for screens and individual specimens. Small clumps, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; strong clumps, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; extra-strong clumps, \$2 and up.

Liriope. Dark green, grass-like foliage 6 to 8 inches long. Spikes of lavender flowers like grape hyacinths. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Ophiopogon japonicus. A grass-like plant about 6 inches high which spreads rapidly by underground stems. Small clumps, 50 cts. for 10; medium clumps, \$1.50 for 10; large clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Weeping Lantana (*Lantana delicatissima*). An excellent ground-cover; handsome foliage and lilac-colored flowers. Pot-grown plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

VINES

Vines add a great deal to the beauty of the home and its surroundings. The South is fortunate in the number of beautiful flowering vines which will grow to perfection in a very short time.

ALLAMANDA hendersonii. Evergreen. Large, golden yellow flowers. Adapted to central and south Florida.

BIGNONIA Chamberlayni. Evergreen. Hardy vine with bright yellow flowers in early spring.

radicans (Trumpet Vine). Leaves dark green. Flowers brilliant orange in summer. Very hardy.

speciosa. Evergreen. Glossy leaves and large, lavender-blue flowers in clusters.

venusta (Flame Vine). Evergreen. Profusion of bright reddish orange flowers. Very showy. Tender.

BOUGAINVILLEA glabra sanderiana. Evergreen. Vigorous grower: large masses of purple flowers.

Crimson Lake. A most striking variety with bright crimson flowers. Tender.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera helix*). Evergreen. Makes an excellent covering for walls and tree-trunks. Hardy.

FICUS repens (Evergreen Climbing Fig). Finest of all for covering buildings and walls.

HONEYSUCKLE, Trumpet (*Lonicera sempervirens*). A beautiful, strong-growing vine with showy scarlet flowers.

JASMINUM pubescens. Evergreen. Beautiful foliage and white, star-shaped flowers.

simplicifolium. Evergreen. Rapid-growing vine with large leaves and white, star-shaped flowers.

PANDOREA jasminoides. Foliage dark green. Flowers trumpet-shaped, white, suffused with pink.

RHYNOSPERMUM jasminoides. Evergreen. Beautiful, dark, shiny leaves and fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Hardy.

THUNBERGIA grandiflora. The showy, dark blue, tubular flowers are borne in thick racemes. Tender.

WISTERIA, Purple. Strong-growing, hardy, deciduous vine. Flowers in large clusters in spring.

White. Produces large clusters of delicately scented white flowers.

	Each	Per 10
Small plants.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Medium plants.....	50	4 00
Strong plants.....	75	6 50
Extra-strong plants.....	1 25	10 00
Special (Bougainvillea only).....	1 50	and up.



Only Azaleas could give this formal garden such wealth of bloom and color

AZALEAS

DURING Azalea blooming-time, southern gardens are a riot of gorgeous color. All the shades of red, from palest pink to deepest crimson and scarlet, may be seen, as well as the more vivid shades of flame and orange. The softer lavenders combine well with the pale pinks, while the lovely whites serve to accentuate and intensify the colors.

At Glen Saint Mary there has been brought together a very large collection of Azaleas—over 120 named varieties. For the most part they belong to two groups: Indian Azaleas and Kurume Azaleas. They are adapted to and may be successfully grown over a large area, extending from Charleston, S. C., down along the coast to south-central Florida and around the Gulf Coast into Texas. In this region they stand supreme among flowering shrubs, and when not in flower they are equal, for green color alone, to any evergreen shrub planted.

They are easily transplanted and not difficult to grow, provided certain requirements are met. Once the conditions are made right for them, there are no shrubs more easily kept in good health. Azaleas will not flower well in dense shade, but half shade or shade for a portion of the day is desirable.

Azaleas must have an acid soil, either natural muck added to the neutral soil or wood-mold secured from beneath hardwood trees. The use of aluminum sulphate yearly after the Azalea-bed has been properly prepared—one-fourth to one-half pound per square yard, well raked in—will usually keep the soil in an acid condition.

Azaleas should have good drainage. They will not grow and flourish in water-logged soil. During a dry, hot summer they require frequent watering or syringing, but the water must drain away from the roots.

They may be used as specimen or accent plants, or set in the foundation planting, in the shrubbery border, or in beds by themselves. During their blooming season, particularly February and March, they are a wonderful sight. Every southern garden should have these lovely plants in profusion.



Here you will see the indescribable colors of contrasting varieties, and delicately blended harmonies of softer tinted types. Miltoni, Brilliant, Glory of Sunninghill, Hexe, Pride of Dorking, and Pink Pearl may be identified together with the crystalline white of Snow and Latana Alba.



The Azalea Garden pictured above is open to the public at blooming-time. You are cordially invited to visit it and select the varieties you prefer, from the plants actually in bloom.

INDIAN AZALEAS (*Azalea indica*)

The Indian Azaleas are evergreen shrubs with large single or double flowers which sometimes measure 4 inches across. Some varieties are slow-growing, practically dwarf, while others grow rapidly into large shrubs. The colors are varied and very beautiful.

RED and DEEP PINK

- Brilliant.** Early to midseason. Compact, bushy plants with small leaves. Free bloomer, bearing flowers of a deep rose-pink.
- Clear Dark Pink.** Late. A hardy, compact, free-flowering bush with fine foliage.
- Double Dark Pink.** Midseason. Compact grower. Hardy.
- Henri LeFever.** Late. Good foliage; medium-sized leaf. Compact grower. Salmon-pink flowers with fluted petals.
- Præstantissima.** Late. A semi-hardy, compact, bushy grower with good foliage. Free flowering.
- Pride of Dorking.** Late. A good grower, open and hardy; free flowering.
- Prince of Wales.** Rather late. Hardy, bushy, compact grower; free flowering.

LIGHT PINK

- Crœmina.** Midseason. Hardy, rather bushy plant with good foliage; free flowering.
- Elegans.** Early. A hardy, fast grower, of rather open habit, with good foliage. Free flowering and easy to grow. Flowers medium size.
- Elegans Superba (Pride of Mobile).** Midseason. Similar to Elegans but more compact in growth and larger flowers.
- George Franc.** Early. A hardy, bushy grower. One of the earliest to bloom, bearing its large flowers in profusion.
- Macrantha.** Very late. A hardy, summer-blooming type; bushy, compact grower.
- Mme. Frye.** Late. Hardy, bushy, compact plant with small, shiny leaves; free flowering.
- Miltoni.** Late. A hardy, dwarf variety.

ORANGE

- Coccinea Major.** Midseason. Hardy, upright, open growth, with good foliage; free flowering. Blooms of medium size.
- Glory of Sunninghill.** Late. A hardy, bushy, compact grower with good foliage; free bloomer. Flowers of medium size. One of the best in this color.
- Macrantha.** Very late. Hardy, bushy type; good foliage. Medium-sized flowers.
- Orange, Late.** Midseason. Hardy, compact grower with good foliage.
- Pluto.** Midseason. Slow, compact grower; good foliage. Hardy.
- Prince of Orange.** Midseason. Compact grower; free flowering. The good-sized flowers are well mixed through the luxuriant foliage. Hardy.
- President Clay.** Early. Plant tall, open grower; free flowering. Medium-sized flowers. Hardy.
- Sublanceolata.** Late. Tall, open-growing, hardy plant with large leaves. Flowers very large and extremely showy.

LAVENDER

- Concinna.** Midseason. Strong, open-growing variety producing rosy lavender-lilac flowers.
- Formosa.** Midseason. A robust, strong-growing Azalea with good foliage and very large flowers of lavender-lilac. Hardy and one of the easiest to grow.
- Omurasaki.** Midseason. Hardy, strong-growing variety with flowers of rose-lavender.
- Phœnicea.** Early. Somewhat like Formosa, but having narrower petals, also slower and more compact in growth.
- Violacea Rubra.** Midseason. Deep violet flowers with wavy petals. Strong growing, and one of the best in its color.

WHITE

- Deutsch Perle.** Early. A hardy, double white variety.
- Fielder's White.** Early. Large, pure white flowers. Hardy, strong, upright grower; free blooming. Best foliage of the whites.
- Flag of Truce.** Midseason. Hardy, rather compact, bushy grower; very free blooming. Double flowers.
- Latana Alba.** Late. Good-sized, pure white flowers. Hardy, dwarf, bushy grower.
- New White.** Early. A hardy, bushy grower with deeper green foliage than Fielder's and smaller flowers.

SALMON

- Dixie.** Midseason. A strong-growing, hardy, bushy type. Flowers salmon, with lavender splotch.
- Duc de Rohan.** Early. A semi-hardy, bushy, compact grower; very free flowering. Blooms of medium size.
- Frederick the Great.** Late. Hardy, bushy, compact growth; very free flowering.
- Lawsal.** Midseason. Hardy, rather bushy growth; flowers profusely. One of the best in its color.
- Nora Lee.** Late. A bushy, low, compact Azalea with clear salmon flowers. Free blooming.
- William Bull.** Late. Hardy, open-growing variety that is fine for pools or reflection work; free flowering. Rather small, double flowers like roses. Unique.

VARIEGATED

- Anthenon.** Late. Fast grower. Full foliage. Flowers white with soft rose. Hardy.
- Cavendishi.** Late. Very hardy, bushy type. Large white flower with red throat.
- Cerces.** Late. Compact grower; free flowering. Pink and white blooms. Good foliage. Hardy.
- Iveryana.** Late. Low, compact grower, with good green foliage and large white flowers with pink stripe. Hardy.
- Vervaine.** Late. Tall, open grower; free flowering. White blooms with red throat. Hardy.
- Vittata Fortunei.** Early. A hardy, tall, open grower; very free blooming. Medium-sized, lavender and white flowers. Earliest and longest blooming variety.

Prices of Indica Azaleas.		Each	Per 10
6 to 8-inch spread		\$0 50	\$4 00
8 to 12-inch spread		75	6 50
12 to 18-inch spread		1 25	10 00
18 to 24-inch spread		2 00	17 50
Lavenders only.		Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet high		\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 feet high		4 00	35 00
4 to 5 feet high		5 00	45 00

KURUME AZALEAS *(Azalea obtusa japonica)*

Kurume Azaleas are compact, free-flowering bushes of the same type as the familiar Amoena to which they are closely related. The colors are brilliant and various and the flowers are single, hose-in-hose or double.

LAVENDERS

- Fujimoyo.** Midseason. Delicate lavender, single flowers. Compact grower with good foliage.
- Lavender Queen.** Early. Light lavender. Free flowering, with luxuriant foliage.

WHITE

- Ramontacea.** Midseason. Pure white; single. Very free flowering. Strong, upright grower with good light green foliage.
- Snow.** Midseason. Very free flowering. Pure snow-white; hose-in-hose type. Compact foliage of glossy green color.

RED and DEEP PINK

- Benigiri.** Midseason. Single flowers of deep red. Compact grower with rather narrow leaves. Hardy.
- Christmas Cheer.** Midseason. Free producer of hose-in-hose type flowers of a good Christmas-red color. Compact; deep green foliage. Hardy.
- Hexe.** Midseason. Flowers hose-in-hose type, large for this group, of a deep red color. Low, dense grower. One of the best.
- Morning Glow.** Like Sunstar, but a shade lighter.
- Sunstar.** Single, medium-sized blooms produced for a long period. Rather open growing and hardy.

LIGHT PINK

- Apple Blossom.** Late. Flowers a beautiful shade of pink, resembling apple-blossoms, with lighter shadings toward the centers. Foliage glossy green. A compact grower; hardy.
- Cherry Blossom.** Early. Dainty hose-in-hose flowers of light pink, shading lighter toward centers. Large green foliage. Hardy.
- Coral Bells.** Midseason. Dainty, beautiful, shell-pink flowers, shading deeper at the centers, and produced in profusion. Hose-in-hose. Foliage small, rounded, glossy. A compact grower.
- Daybreak.** Midseason. Very free flowering. Large clusters of single, shell-pink blossoms. Good green foliage. A compact grower.
- Exquisite.** Early. Beautiful, large salmon-pink flowers of hose-in-hose type. Rather a bushy grower with good green foliage.
- Hortensia.** Midseason. Soft pink, hose-in-hose flowers in dense clusters. A compact grower.
- Mountain Laurel.** Midseason. White, shaded with pink, like mountain laurel. Good dark green foliage. Hardy.
- Peachblow.** Early. Single flowers of a beautiful shade of peach-pink, and having ruffled edges. Hardy and very desirable.

SALMON

- Bridesmaid.** Early. Bright salmon flowers in large clusters. Free flowering. The foliage is small and glossy green.
- Pink Pearl.** Early. Beautiful salmon, hose-in-hose flowers, produced in large clusters. Very free flowering and a bushy grower.
- Salmon Beauty.** Midseason. Large hose-in-hose flowers; free blooming. Foliage light green.
- Salmon Prince.** Midseason. Large, single, pure salmon flowers in rhododendron-like clusters. Rather compact grower.

ORANGE

- Flame.** Midseason. Flowers medium size, single, madder-red, suffused with copper. Very showy. Good foliage. An open grower.
- Flamingo.** Midseason. Rather large, single, salmon-red flowers with dark blotch. A medium bushy grower.
- Vesuvius.** Midseason. Single, orange-red flowers of medium size. Foliage dark glossy green. Rather compact growth; free flowering.

Prices of Kurume Azaleas.	Each	Per 10
6 to 8-inch spread.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
8 to 12-inch spread.....	1 00	9 00
12 to 18-inch spread.....	1 75	15 00
18 to 24-inch spread.....	2 50	22 50

AZALEA HINODEGIRI

Flowers bright scarlet; free flowering; showy. Foliage a good green. Compact grower. Widely used for massed bedding as the plants remain dense and compact in habit for many years.

Prices of Azalea Hinodegiri.	Each	Per 10
8 to 12-inch spread.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
12 to 18-inch spread.....	1 25	10 00

AZALEA AMOENA

Flowers rosy purple. Small-leaf foliage, assuming a bronze tinge in winter. A well-known old variety which makes a splendid bedding plant because of its compact, twiggy habit. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts.

Prices of Amoena Azaleas.	Each	Per 10
6 to 8-inch spread.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
8 to 12-inch spread.....	75	6 50
12 to 18-inch spread.....	1 00	7 50

NATIVE AZALEAS

The native Azaleas, commonly called "Wild Honey-suckles" in the South, are all deciduous shrubs. The three species native in Florida are carried in stock—*Azalea austrina*, *A. canescens*, and *A. serrulata*.

Azalea austrina (Florida Flame Azalea). This beautiful Azalea, native in northwestern Florida, blooms in March and April. The spicy-scented flowers vary in color from light yellow through orange to orange-red. Plants grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet.

Azalea serrulata (Summer Azalea). This Azalea is widely distributed in Florida, but nowhere common. The pure white flowers open in June, July, and August.

Azalea canescens (Native Azalea; Wild Honey-suckle). The most common of the native Azaleas and is found throughout northern Florida and southern Georgia, growing on moist, but well-drained acid soil. The trumpet-shaped flowers are usually light pink in color, but white-flowered and deep pink specimens are sometimes found. They grow to large size, but are readily kept at any desired size by pruning. The blooming season is in February and March.

Prices of Native Azaleas.	Each	Per 10
Small clumps, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
Medium clumps, 3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
Strong clumps, 4 to 6 feet.....	3 50	30 00



Camellia, Mathotiana alba

CAMELLIAS

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, known and loved throughout the South as "Japonica," came to us from the Orient many years ago by way of England. The genus was named for a Jesuit missionary, George Joseph Kamel, who spent his life in China. Camellias were great favorites at one time, but their popularity waned for one reason and another until they were rarely seen except in the oldest southern gardens. In the past few years they have returned to popular favor and now the demand for Camellia plants far exceeds the supply.

There are a great many named varieties, some of which are listed on the following page and will be available this year. Glen Saint Mary Nurseries has recently imported from France many rare varieties, both new and old, some of which we are now offering.

Camellias are easily grown throughout the South. Their rich, glossy foliage and great variety, both as to color and type of flowers, make them unusually attractive. Many varieties produce extremely double, very formal, wax-like blooms of solid colors—white, red, and pink—and variegated. Others are less formal, single, and semi-double.

CAMELLIAS

WHITE

- Alba-plena.** Early. Full, double, wax-like, very regular flowers. Free bloomer.
- Candidissima.** Late. Double. Free flowering. Light green foliage.
- Lilyii.** White, but sometimes spotted with palest pink.
- Mathotiana alba.** Double; very pure white. One of the loveliest.
- Nobilissima.** Double; petals interspersed with yellow stamens.
- Perugiana.** Midseason. Double.

RED

- Auguste Delfosse.** Double.
- Carswelliana.** Double; deep crimson.
- Duchesse de Nassau.** Flowers large, of good form.
- Henri Favre.** Flowers small, with light stripe at end of petals.
- Lady Campbell.** Very double, large flower.
- Pompeian Rubra.** A good double, large flower.
- Professor Sargent.** Very double, peony form.

PINK

- Casatti.** Double; deep pink.
- Dixie.** Double; rose-pink.
- Pink Perfection** (Frau Minnie Seidel). Medium size; shell-pink; wax-like. Free flowering.
- Sacco.** Double; beautiful soft shade of rose. Free flowering.
- Sarah Frost.** Late. Very double; deep pink. Free flowering.
- Wilderi.** Double; bright rosy pink. Symmetrical and free flowering.
- Wilder's Rose.** Double; soft rosc. Free blooming.

VARIEGATED

- Americana.** Double; flesh color, striped with deeper shade.
- Chandleri elegans.** Flowers are double, very large, and of a cherry-red to rose-pink color, splotched with white. The center petals are interspersed with yellow stamens, making a flower beautiful in all its details.
- Duc d'Orleans.** Large, full, double flowers of white, striped or flaked with rose; stamens interspersed.
- Duchesse d'Orleans.** This lovely Camellia first bloomed in the garden of M. l'Abbé Berlese, in the year 1840 and was named by him in honor of Madame la Duchesse d'Orleans. It is white and of the water-lily type, having many petals regularly imbricated and nearly all marked vertically with one or two lines of pale rose.
- Feastii.** Double; white, striped and spotted with pink.
- Honneur d'Amerique.** Flowers of both regular and irregular formation. First-row petals imbricated, others small, compact, ruffled. Color a tender pink, delicately dotted or granulated, and often crossed with stripes of vivid rose.
- La Reine.** White, striped with carmine.
- Mme. de Strekaloff.** A variable, peony-flowered, blush-pink with darker blotches and streaks.
- Marie Louise.** Double; variegated white with red.
- Stiles' Perfection.** Double; white with small stripes of rose.

Prices of named varieties.	Each
8 to 12 inches.....	\$1 25
12 to 18 inches.....	1 75
18 to 24 inches.....	2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	3 50

SEEDLING CAMELLIAS

Because Camellias do not reproduce themselves exactly from seed, it is impossible to tell what the flowers of seedlings will be like until they bloom. Many seedlings revert to single and half-double types, but there is always a certain percentage of high-class double flowers sometimes surpassing the parent forms. Buying them is a delightful game, in which the purchaser has everything to gain and nothing to lose.

	Each		Each
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0 75	2 to 3 feet.....	\$2 50
12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	3 to 4 feet.....	3 50
18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	4 to 5 feet.....	5 00

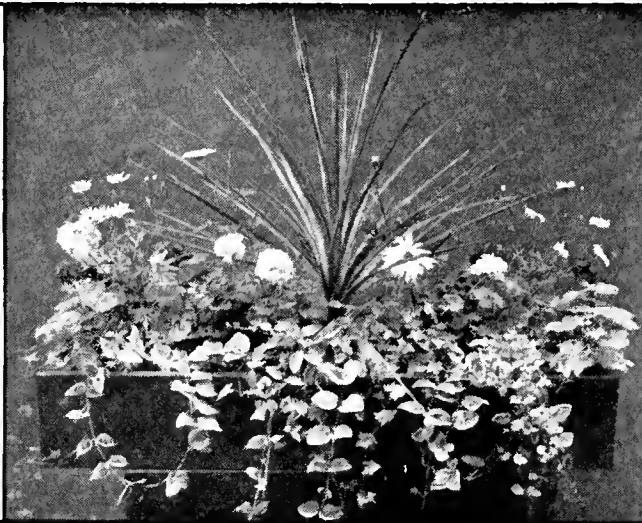
AZALEAS AND CAMELLIAS

By H. H. Hume

Every point about growing both of these shrubs is carefully explained here—soils, time and method of planting, cultivation, mulching, pruning, frost protection, feeding, pot- and tub-culture, pests and diseases, and propagation. This information holds good for every region where either shrub is grown, indoors or outdoors. 14 illustrations, 90 pages, \$1.50.



Pandanus veitchi



Window-Box Planting



Dracaena

FLOWERING AND DECORATIVE PLANTS

For House and Garden

House-plants have steadily increased in popularity during the past few years, and today play an important part in interior decorations. The conditions under which they must be grown are very trying, and success cannot be expected unless the plants used are particularly adapted for the purpose. The following list of plants contains many sorts selected with the idea of meeting these unfavorable conditions.

ARALIA balfouriana. Upright-growing plant with rounded, coarsely toothed leaves, blotched with white at the margins. Grown in pots or outdoors in south Florida.
Each Per 10
4-inch pots.....\$0 50 \$4 50

ASPIDISTRA lurida. Most satisfactory for trying house conditions. Large, dark green leaves.
variegata. Leaves striped green and white.
4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50

BELOPERONE guttata (Corsican Shrimp Plant). An unusually attractive flowering plant, suitable for pot-culture. Flowers two-lipped, white with purple spots, surrounded with salmon-red, scale-like bracts which lie along four sides of a 3- to 5-inch drooping spike. Flowers almost continuously. Hardy outdoors in central and south Florida.
2½-inch pots..... 25 2 00

COLEUS. These plants have gaudy colored leaves in many different shades of red, yellow, and pink. Ideal for porch-boxes and as summer bedding plants.
2½-inch pots..... 20 1 50

CROTONS. Shrubby plants with foliage variegated in many different shades.
3-inch pots..... 25 2 00
4-inch pots..... 35 3 00

CRYPTANTHUS beuckeri. Small pot subject, resembling a pineapple plant, except that the foliage is brownish green or rosy, beautifully striped with light green. Requires little attention and well adapted for growing indoors.
2½-inch pots..... 25

DIEFFENBACHIA bausei. Suitable for pot-culture indoors or can be grown in the open in south Florida. Leaves a foot or more in length, 3 to 4 inches wide, yellowish green spotted with white.
3-inch pots... 40
4-inch pots..... 75
5-inch pots..... 1 25

DRACÆNA concinna. Leaves green, with pinkish stems and midribs. Does well under average house conditions.
3-inch pots..... 35 3 00
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50

EPISCIA cupreata. An attractive flowering plant. Can be grown in pots or hanging-baskets. Its wrinkled and slightly hairy foliage is tinged with copper. Flowers scarlet.
Each Per 10
3-inch pots.....\$0 35 \$2 50

FICUS altissima (Rubber Plant). This variety has large, roundish oblong leaves. A very desirable house-plant.
4-inch pots..... 35 3 00

LIRIOPE muscari variegata. Very similar to *Ophiopogon*, both in growth habit and cultural requirements, except that the leaves are somewhat shorter and the flowers lilac.
Medium clumps..... 25 2 00

NEPHTHYTIS triphylla. Trailing or climbing plant. Leaves large, arrow-shaped, green, with silvery markings along the midrib and veins. Requires considerable moisture and can be grown indoors as a foliage plant with good results.

liberica. Similar to *Triphylla*, except leaves are larger and dark green.
2½-inch pots..... 25 2 00

OPHIOPOGON jaburan vittata. In addition to its usefulness as a ground-cover and border plant, this variegated or striped form is a very satisfactory pot- or window-box plant. Flowers white, slightly drooping.
Clumps..... 25 2 00

PANDANUS veitchi. One of the finest decorative plants, with sword-like, sharp-pointed, green foliage; striped with creamy white.
3-inch pots..... 35 3 00
4-inch pots..... 50 4 50

PEPEROMIA obtusifolia (Baby Rubber Plant). A popular, indoor plant. Compact, with leathery, dark green, oval leaves.
2½-inch pots.... 20 1 50
3-inch pots..... 35 3 00

Sandersii. Closely resembling *Obtusifolia*, but with attractively striped leaves.
2½-inch pots..... 35 3 00

PHILODENDRON cordatum. With practically the same growth habit and cultural requirements as *Nephtytis*, this plant has dark green, slightly heart-shaped leaves.
2½-inch pots..... 25 2 00

FLOWERING AND DECORATIVE PLANTS, continued

POTHOS aureus. Almost identical with *Philodendron*, except that the leaves are blotched with pale yellow.
Each Per 10
2½-inch pots.....\$0 25 \$2 00

SAINTPAULIA ionantha (African Violet). Satisfactory as a pot-plant, in window-boxes, or can be grown in the open if planted in shady spots. Flowers deep violet. Hardy in south Florida.
2½-inch pots..... 25 2 00

SANSEVIERIA zeylanica. Leaves sword-shaped, dimly variegated with transverse bands of dark green and grayish white. *Sansevierias* are probably better adapted for growing indoors than any other plant.
4-inch pots..... 30 2 50

Laurenti. Closely resembles *Zeylanica*, but with creamy yellow markings or bands along the leaf-margins.
4-inch pots..... 50 4 00

Prices on larger sizes of both varieties quoted on request.

Sansevieria parva. Coloring of foliage somewhat like *Zeylanica*; leaves narrow; rather compact, dwarf grower.

pumila. Growth habit similar to *Parva*. Leaves broad, with a slightly bluish cast, dimly striped with darker markings.
Each Per 10
3-inch pots.....\$0 35 \$3 00

PALMS. There are a number of varieties which are well adapted for growing indoors. Among these are *Archontophoenix*, *Areca lutescens*, *Caryota urens*, *Latania borbonica*, *Phœnix roebelinii*, *Rhapis excelsa*. (See page 14 for descriptions and prices.)

ARDISIA crenulata. (See page 8 for description and prices.)

POT-GROWN CITRUS, and **POINSETTIAS** are among the most colorful subjects for use as Christmas decorations.
Pot-grown, fruiting Citrus ranges in price from \$1.50 to \$5.
Poinsettias, 25, 50, and 75 cts.

DISH-GARDEN AND MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

CEREUS triangularis (Climbing Cactus). The 3-angled joints of this variety are joined together end on end, making continuous growth which attaches itself readily to brick walls and similar surfaces by means of aerial roots. There is also a more slender 4-sided variety.
Each Per 10
2½-inch pots.....\$0 25 \$2 00

The varieties of Succulents and Dish-Garden plants which we can furnish are among the most satisfactory sorts.

Collection: 5 varieties.....\$1 00
Collection: 10 varieties..... 1 75
Collection: 25 varieties..... 3 75

ROCK-GARDEN SUGGESTIONS

There is a year-round fascination in the pleasant pastime of Rock-Gardening. Countless plants of suitable size, grace, and charm in foliage and flower can be grown among the rocks where they assume a beauty and dignity which would be lost among the larger plants of perennial borders. The selection of these plants provides a most absorbing task, for their names are legion and their variety almost infinite.

A good Rock-Garden should be carefully constructed of weathered stone, arranged to appear as if it occurred naturally on the place. Good soil packed in every joint and crevice between the stones will support an amazing growth of plants. Drainage is exceedingly important because most rock-loving plants insist upon a free drainage of water away from their roots and a wholesome airiness for their leaves and flowers.

The plants adapted for Rock-Gardens in the South are very different from those commonly used for that purpose in less temperate climates. Very little information is available in books concerning plants suitable for southern Rock-Gardens. The varieties offered here have been tested by our own experience and are offered as suggestions.

	Each	Per 10
Amaryllis Hybrids. Bulbs	\$0 35	\$3 00
Cotoneaster horizontalis. 3-inch pots ...	50	4 50
Cryptanthus. 2½-inch pots.....	25	
Crinum powelli album. Bulbs.....	50	4 00
Eucharis grandiflora. 4-inch pots.....	75	6 50
Hemerocallis (Day-Lily). Small clumps.....	25	2 00
Medium clumps.....	35	3 00
Hemigraphis colorata. 2½-inch pots...	20	1 50
Ivy, English. 2½-inch pots.....	20	1 50
Juniperus Pfitzeriana. 12 to 18-inch....	1 50	12 50
Liriope, Variegated and Green. Clumps.	25	2 00
Marica gracilis. Clumps.....	35	3 00
Ophiopogon, in variety. Medium clumps.....	20	1 50
Large clumps.....	25	2 00
Pellionia. (2 varieties.) 2½-inch pots...	20	1 50
Pilea microphylla. 2½-inch pots.....	20	1 50
Saxifraga. 2½-inch pots.....	15	1 25
Sedum, in variety. 2½-inch pots.....	20	1 50
Tradescantia. 2½-inch pots.....	20	1 50



PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PLACES

Here are a few suggestions which may help in choosing plants most suitable for different locations. We have listed only select groups of the most successful. Plants may be chosen from these lists in full confidence that they will adapt themselves to the conditions for which they are recommended.

PLANTS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

	Page		Page		Page
Abelia grandiflora.....	8	Ilex vomitoria.....	9	Olea fragrans.....	11
Arborvitæ.....	15	Jasminum floridum.....	10	Palms, Dwarf.....	14
Ardisia.....	8	Jasminum humile.....	10	Pittosporum.....	11
Azaleas.....	20	Ligustrum.....	10	Podocarpus.....	15
Bottle-Brush.....	8	Myrica cerifera.....	10	Severinia buxifolia.....	11
Elæagnus.....	9	Nandina domestica.....	10	Zamia.....	14
Feijoa.....	9				

PLANTS FOR SHADY SITUATIONS

Andromeda nitida.....	8	Ilex opaca.....	13	Palms.....	14
Aspidistra.....	24	Illicium anisatum.....	12	Pittosporum.....	11
Camellia.....	23	Ligustrum.....	10	Podocarpus.....	15
Camellia thea.....	11	Liriope.....	24	Sansevieria.....	25
Cestrum nocturnum.....	8	Myrica cerifera.....	10	St. Augustine Grass.....	16
Cycas revoluta.....	14	Nandina domestica.....	10	Viburnum.....	11
Elæagnus.....	9	Ophiopogon.....	24	Zamia.....	14
Hydrangea.....	9				

PLANTS FOR SEASIDE PLANTING

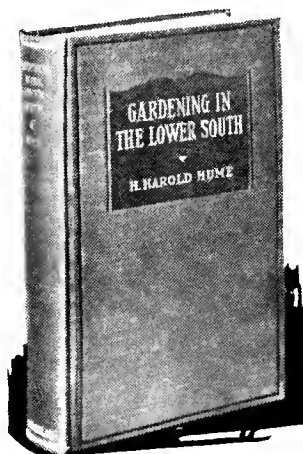
Baccharis.....	8	Juniperus.....	15	Palms.....	14
Bottle-Brush.....	8	Lantana.....	10	Pittosporum.....	11
Crape Myrtle.....	9	Liriope.....	24	Raphiolepis japonica.....	11
Elæagnus.....	9	Myrica.....	10	Severinia.....	11
Guavas.....	28	Oleander.....	11	Yucca aloifolia.....	11
Hibiscus.....	9				

PLANTS FOR HEDGES

Abelia grandiflora.....	8	Juniperus.....	15	Oleanders.....	11
Arborvitæ.....	15	Lantanas.....	10	Pittosporum.....	11
Bamboos.....	16	Ligustrum.....	10	Podocarpus.....	15
Bottle-Brush.....	8	Myrica cerifera.....	10	Severinia buxifolia.....	11
Ilex vomitoria.....	9	Nandina domestica.....	10	Tea Plant.....	11

PLANTS FLOWERING IN WINTER OR EARLY SPRING

Azaleas.....	20	Dogwood.....	12	Malvaviscus.....	10
Bauhinias.....	12	Hibiscus.....	9	Olea fragrans.....	11
Bignonia venusta (vine).....	16	Jasminum floridum.....	10	Plum, Flowering.....	12
Bougainvilleas (vine).....	16	Jasminum humile.....	10	Red-Bud.....	13
Buddleias.....	8	Jasminum primulinum.....	10	Spiræas.....	11
Camellia japonica.....	23	Magnolia soulangeana nigra.....	10	Wisteria (vine).....	16



GARDENING IN THE LOWER SOUTH

By H. HAROLD HUME

Author of The Cultivation of Citrus Fruits

Edited by L. H. Bailey. Published by The Macmillan Company

A volume devoted to the care of southern ornamentals and fruits; discusses the relation of plants to the climate, and considers soils, fertilizers, frosts, and garden pests. There are special chapters on palms, azaleas, roses, hedges, bamboos, bulbs, annuals and perennials, vines, window-boxes and pot-plants, and the fruit-garden. Illustrated by many photographs made for this book. Price, \$5.

FRUITS AND NUTS

For over half a century the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company has produced and sold to the home-owners of the South fruit and nut trees of the very best varieties that can be grown in this area. Yet it is rare now to find a complete home orchard. Is this not very short-sighted at the present time when the need is so urgent? Will you let us know what you need?

PEARS

Having recently introduced the Hood Pear, we now offer the two blight-resistant varieties which fill the requirements for this fruit—an excellent, very early, large, fine-quality table Pear and a large, dependable cooking Pear, the Pineapple.

Hood. Large, yellowish green fruit, with white flesh, very juicy, mellow, free from grit, and deliciously flavored. Excellent for every use to which Pears are put. Season June to July.

Kieffer. Large; yellow with reddish cheek; handsome and very juicy. Good flavor when fully ripe. September, October.

Le Conte. Large, pyriform; smooth; pale yellow. Quality good when properly ripened. A dessert Pear. July.

Pineapple. Large and handsome, with a pleasing odor when ripe. Very blight-resistant, and, with Hood, makes the best Pear combination orchard of which we know. Flesh coarse but juicy. Season July, August.

PLUMS

In the Lower South some Japanese-native hybrid Plums are most successful. Of these, Excelsior, McRea, and Terrell are outstanding. Not many of the other Plum types are successful fruiters in the southern sections. Our list is selected from the best.

Excelsior. Size medium or larger, round; wine-red; full of juice, and of excellent flavor. The most successful variety we know of for the lower sections of the Southeast.

McRea. Medium size; yellow, overwashed with red; crimson flesh, juicy, excellently flavored. Prolific.

Terrell. Cling. Another fine hybrid, larger than the above; red with small dots and mottlings; flesh greenish yellow, very juicy, and aromatic. One of the best.

Wild. A native wild variety which blooms at the same time as the above, and often aids materially in the production of heavy crops.

We can also furnish trees of **Abundance**, **Burbank**, **Kelsey**, **Red June**, and **Satsuma** Plums.

Prices of Pears and Plums.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	4 50	35 00
Pears only, 2 years.....	75	6 50	50 00

GRAPES

The group of Muscadine Grapes is well and favorably known throughout the East and Southeast. For the Southeast, in particular, many sorts of the Bunch Grapes do not seem to be well adapted, but of those which are successful here we have long produced and distributed the following list:

Muscadine Grapes

Flowers. Large, purplish fruit; sweet, excellent. August, September.

James. Largest of this group. Black; juicy, and of excellent quality. Prolific. August to late fall.

Seppernong. The old, popular sort, known and liked for its delicious, musky flavor. Fruit large, bronze-colored; flesh excellent and juicy. Season August, September.

Thomas. One of the best and most popular Grapes. Reddish purple; pulp sweet and tender. August, September.

Also, we can furnish the Wild Muscadine to pollinate the flowers of the other sorts. This often increases the crop.

Bunch Grapes

Beacon. A strong grower whose fruits ripen early. Fruit black, of good quality, produced abundantly in large bunches.

Carman. Fruit large, black, of very fine quality; skin tough, thin; borne in large clusters. Popular in the South.

Concord. An excellent variety that is well known and widely successful. Fruit large, blue-black; flesh sweet and tender. Vigorous and a regular and heavy bearer.

Delaware. Small fruits of best quality; skin red or pink, and thin; borne in medium-sized bunches. One of America's fancy Grapes.

Ives. A good grower; very productive. Bunches and fruits large. Very fine early black variety.

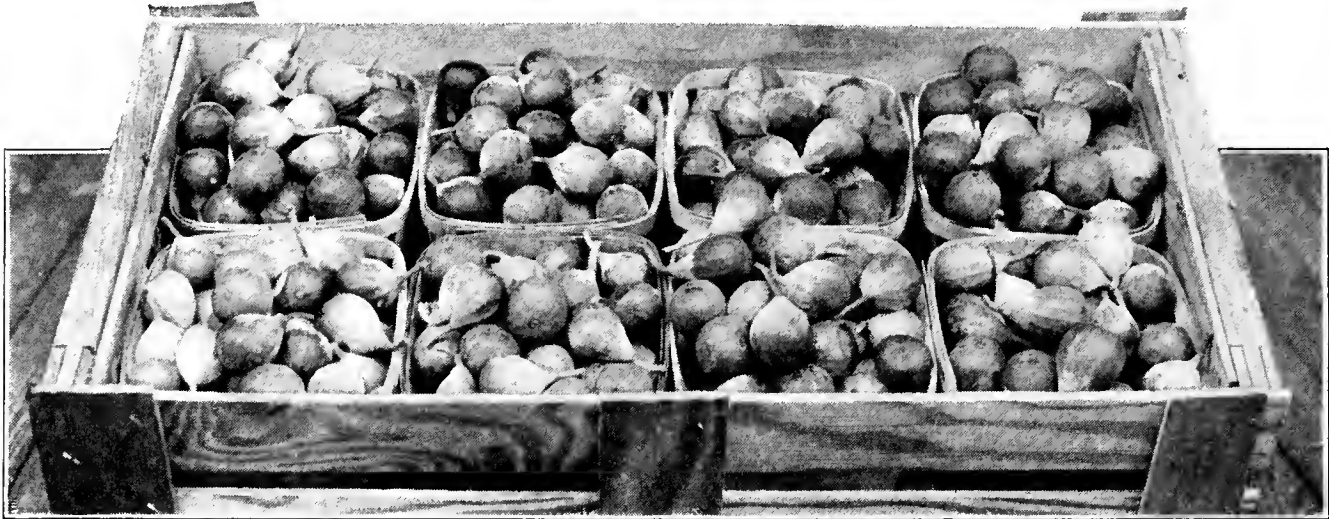
Niagara. Strong grower; prolific. Bunch and fruit large. A fine-quality greenish yellow Grape.

We can also furnish the **Diamond** and **Waupanuka** varieties.

Prices of Grapes.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-year.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2-year.....	35	3 00	20 00
3-year.....	45	3 50	30 00



Grapes



A Crate of Figs

MULBERRIES

For quick, effective shade and an abundance of fruits for birds, chickens, and pigs, no other tree takes the place of the mulberry about the home. In addition, the fruit is wholesome and abundant. Every farm should have them.

Hicks. Rapid-growing, early-bearing trees, producing good fruits for many weeks in summer.

Stubbs. A vigorous tree, producing quantities of large, acid, black fruits of best quality.

Townsend. Very vigorous tree, bearing wonderfully fine crops of medium-sized fruits very early in spring.

FIGS

Fig trees mature fruits from about June to November in the Lower South, and few fruits are generally better liked. Trees are very productive and the fruit, fresh or preserved, may be used throughout the year. A commercial Fig orchard, properly located and cared for, is a very profitable investment, and requires very little care, compared with other fruits.

Brown Turkey. Medium size, short, thick; color coppery brown; flesh amber to pink; quality excellent. Hardy. Fall.

Brunswick. Large, pear-shaped; dark brown color; flesh thick, soft, very good. Late.

Celeste. Small to medium; violet color; flesh light to rose at center; juicy, sweet, excellent. Hardy. One of the best. June, July.

Green Ischia. Medium size, long; rosy flesh, sweet and rich. A good-growing tree.

Lemon. Good size; yellowish green; flesh white, sweet, of fair quality. Early.

POMEGRANATES

Grown throughout the Lower South. Small trees, producing scarlet flowers and acid fruits used for drinks and jellies. For dry, well-drained soils.

Purple-seeded. Large; thin rind; juice-cells wine-colored; quality best.

Rhoda. Fruit large; rind thin and tough; juice-cells large; juice sweet and of fine flavor.

VARIETIES OF POMEGRANATES, continued
Sweet. Large, sweet fruits. Very handsome.
Wonderful. Large, late sort; fruit of good quality and highly colored.

Prices of Mulberries, Figs, and Pomegranates.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00

LOQUAT • *Eriobotrya japonica*

A handsome, large-leaved, medium-sized tree standing several degrees of frost, and a fine ornamental. The yellow, oblong fruit is about as large as a medium-sized plum and has a fine, sub-acid flavor. Tree blooms in November to December, and fruits mature in spring.

Prices of Loquats.

From seed. Bare roots.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	60	5 00

GUAVAS

Red Cattley and Yellow Chinese. Similar, except that the fruits are differently colored. Used for jellies and for preserving. Fine, dark, evergreen foliage. Fruits 1 to 1¼ inches across. Good in northern Florida and southward.

Prices of Guavas.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
6-inch pots.....	50	4 50

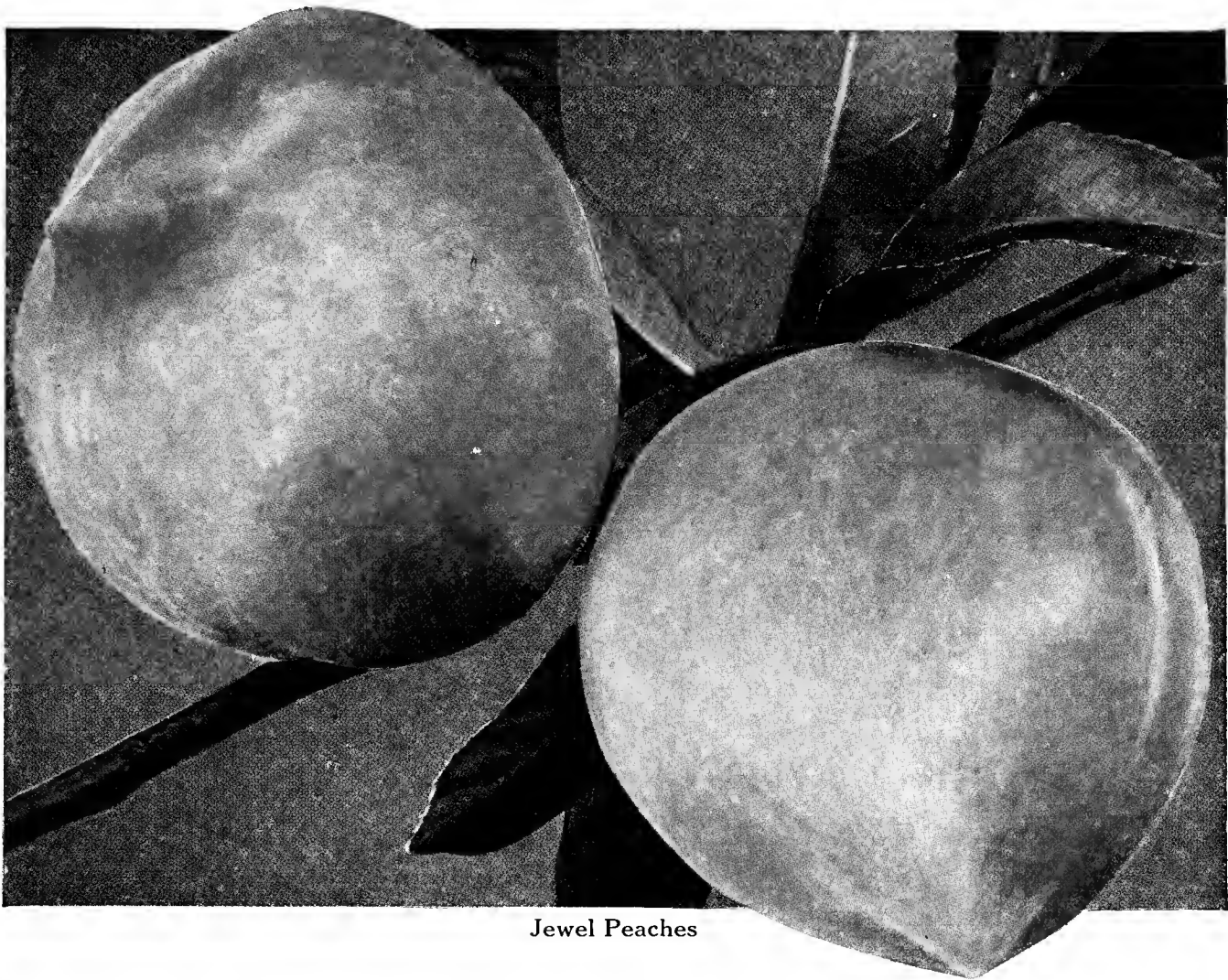
BANANAS

A rapid-growing, large-foliaged plant that is very decorative and produces quantities of fruit. Requires moist ground and an abundance of plant-food. Best grown in Florida on margins of lakes, banks of streams, and similar places. We have the following varieties:

Cavendish. Plants rather tender. Fruits excellent.
Hart (Hart's Choice; Lady-Finger). A valuable sort that is hardier than the above variety.
Orinoco (Horse Banana). A strong-growing, hardy variety, producing small bunches of fruits.

Prices of Bananas.

	Each	Per 10
Medium suckers.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
Large suckers.....	75	6 50



Jewel Peaches

PEACHES

Next to Citrus, the Peach is, perhaps, prized more highly than any other of the fruits in the South. Our Peach varieties have been very carefully chosen on the basis of every favorable quality possessed by this fancy fruit, and the selections below are adapted to various sections of the South as indicated.

- ZONE I. Central and southern Florida; tropical countries.
- ZONE II. Eastern north Florida; similar soils and climate.
- ZONE III. West Florida, lower Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.
- ZONE IV. Coastwise Louisiana and Texas.

Ripening-time based on north Florida

- Angel. (Zone I. June 20–30.) Large; yellow, washed red; juicy, sub-acid, highly flavored. Bears well while young. Late blooming. Free.

Belle of Georgia. (Zones III and IV. July 1–15.) Large; white with red cheek. Very showy. Prolific. Widely planted. Free.

Carman. (Zones III and IV. June 10–20.) Large, shaped like Elberta; creamy white, blushed; juicy. Fine. Prolific. Free.

Hall's Yellow. (Zones I and II. June 15–25.) Large, nearly round; yellow with red; red at stone. Quality fine. Free.

Mayflower. (Zone III. May.) Medium to large; red, tender, juicy, highly flavored. Prolific. Cling.
- Elberta. (Zones III and IV. July 5–20.) Large; yellow, red-cheeked; finest quality. Most popular sort in the South. Good in west Florida and north.

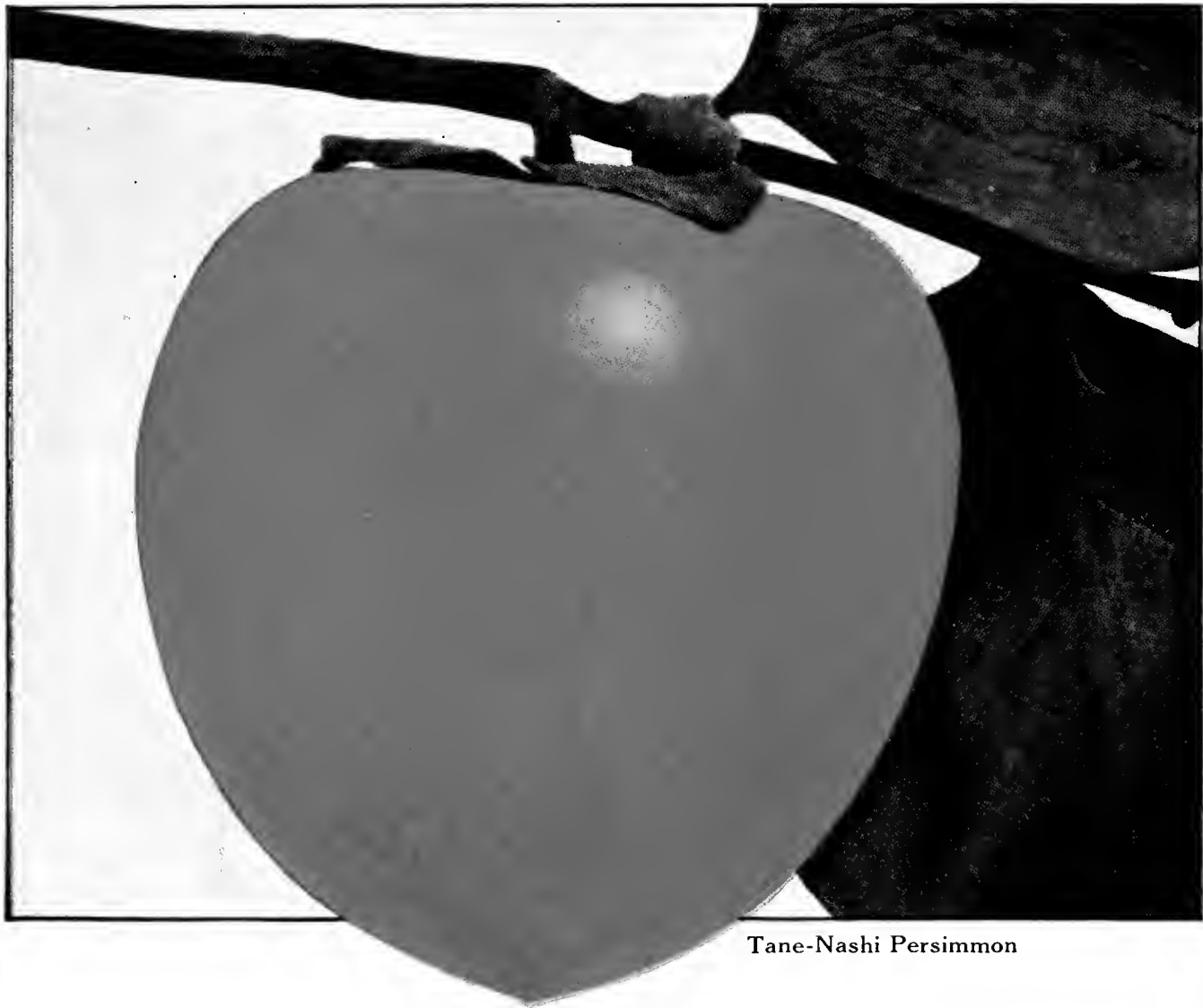
Jewel. (Zones I and II. May 15–25.) Medium to large; highly colored; finest quality. Choicest market sort for Florida. Very prolific and one of our special lines for many years. Free.

Luttichau. (Zone II. May 25–June 10.) Another special, and a fine market and table Peach. Large; greenish white, marked with red; juicy, finely flavored. Very excellent. Free.

Waldo. (Zones I and II. May 20–June 3.) Medium size; light yellow with dark red; flesh white, red at stone, juicy, finely flavored. Very prolific. Free.

Prices of Peaches.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	4 50	35 00



Tane-Nashi Persimmon

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Of the summer to winter fruits cultivated in the South, few are more attractive than Japan Persimmons. The most valuable are included in our list. The fruits are medium to large, sweet, palatable, and the trees should be in all fruit-gardens. Commercial plantings have been profitable, and the fruit-markets of the country have not yet been supplied. These fruits, used fresh, are delicious, and equally so in sherbets, creams, and other frozen mixtures.

- Fuyugaki.** One of the best. Oblate, medium to large; deep red skin; light flesh, non-astringent, very sweet and may be used while still hard; seedless. Perhaps the very best shipper and keeper. Should be in all plantings. September, October.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical; dull red; flesh dark about the seeds, firm, juicy. Produces an abundance of staminate flowers for pollenizing other sorts. Valuable in commercial and home orchards.

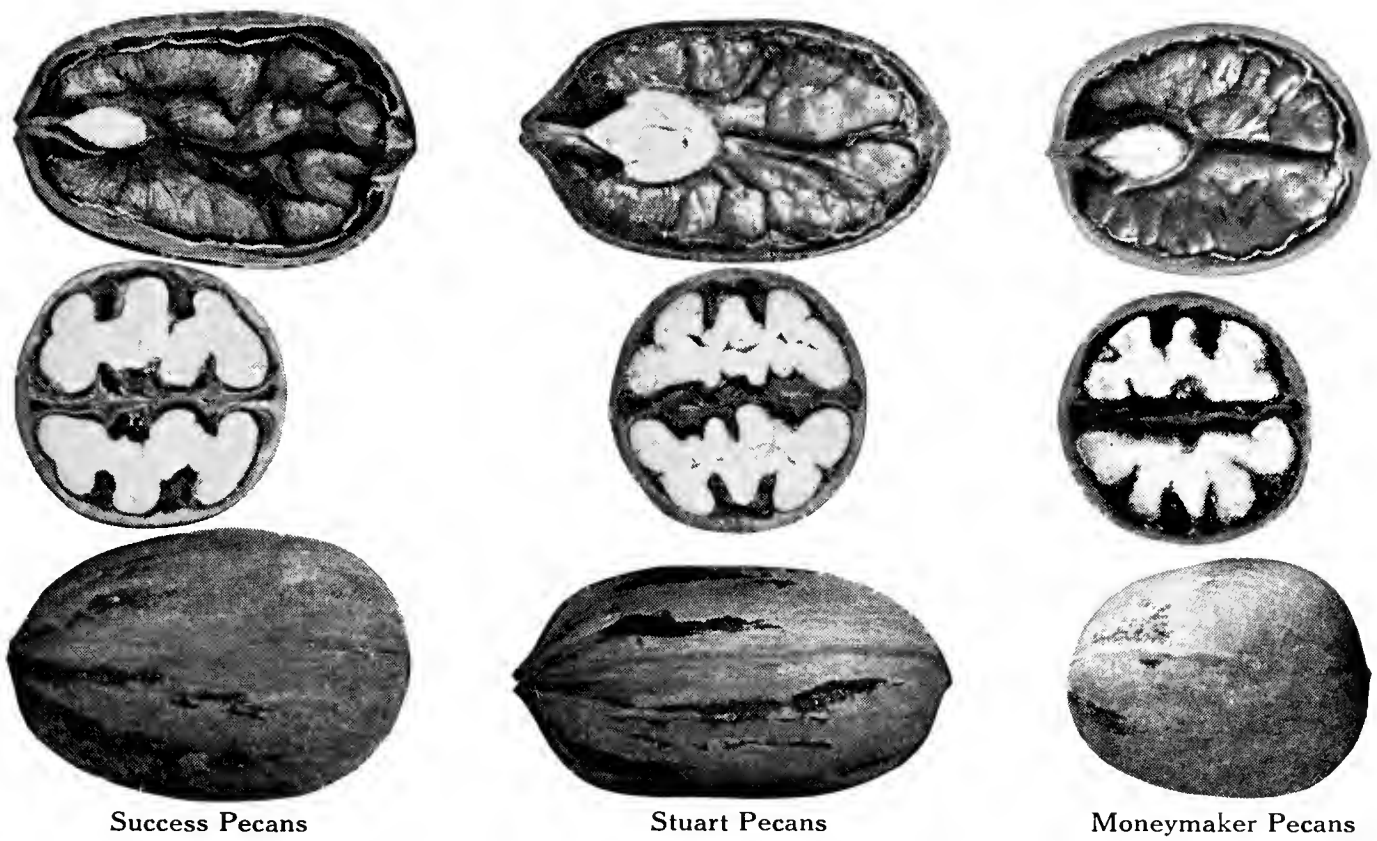
Hachiya. Very large and showy; brilliant red skin; sweet, deep yellow flesh, astringent until ripe.
- Okame.** Large, oblate; orange-yellow to carmine skin; flesh light and non-astringent when ripe, light brown around seeds, quality fine. Mid-season to late.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, very attractive; skin light yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow, of finest quality; seedless. Prolific, bearing quite young. The finest commercial sort and most popular for home use.

Triumph. Medium size, tomato-shaped; skin red; flesh yellow, with a few seeds, finest quality. Midseason to very late.

Prices of Persimmons,	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	4 50	35 00
2-year	75	6 50	50 00

We can also furnish trees of Hyakume, Ormond, Taber's No. 23, Tamopan, and Tsuru varieties. Seasons, early to December



PECANS

Because the nuts are so rich in required food-elements and so palatable, the Pecan has become an essential part of fruit orchards for home use throughout the South. In addition, large numbers of commercial plantings have been made, and these are increasing yearly. Suitable situations are found throughout this whole region for the culture of Pecans, and no home should be without at least a few good sorts of Pecan trees. They are economical to produce, costing the family very much less than meats and many other of its food materials. The varieties of Pecans we list are well tried and favorably known. The trees are vigorous and well grown.

- Curtis.** Of Florida origin. A beautiful, rapid-growing tree with many long branches and very fine foliage. It is a heavy bearer of very thin-shelled, medium-sized nuts of highest quality. One of the very choicest for the Lower South.
- Frotscher.** A large, oblong nut with very thin shell and of good quality. The tree grows to large size, making a broad head with great bearing capacity. It is one of the very popular commercial sorts, and is well adapted to planting in the Gulf Coast country, Florida, and southeast Georgia.
- Moneymaker.** A medium-sized nut with medium shell, well filled with a rich meat. The tree is an upright grower with foliage of dark green color, and long, clean branches. It is a heavy, dependable bearer and adapted for planting over a wide territory.
- Schley.** A good growing tree of average form and size. Nuts medium to large, with very thin shell and highest quality meat. It is one of the highest priced nuts in the market. It is well adapted to culture in the rolling sections of the Middle South.
- Stuart.** A vigorous-growing variety, making a large, strong tree with a fine head. Nuts large, medium thin, good quality. A very dependable bearer. It is successful throughout the Pecan-growing territory and stands the cold better than most other southern varieties. Stuart nuts are attractive and always find ready markets.

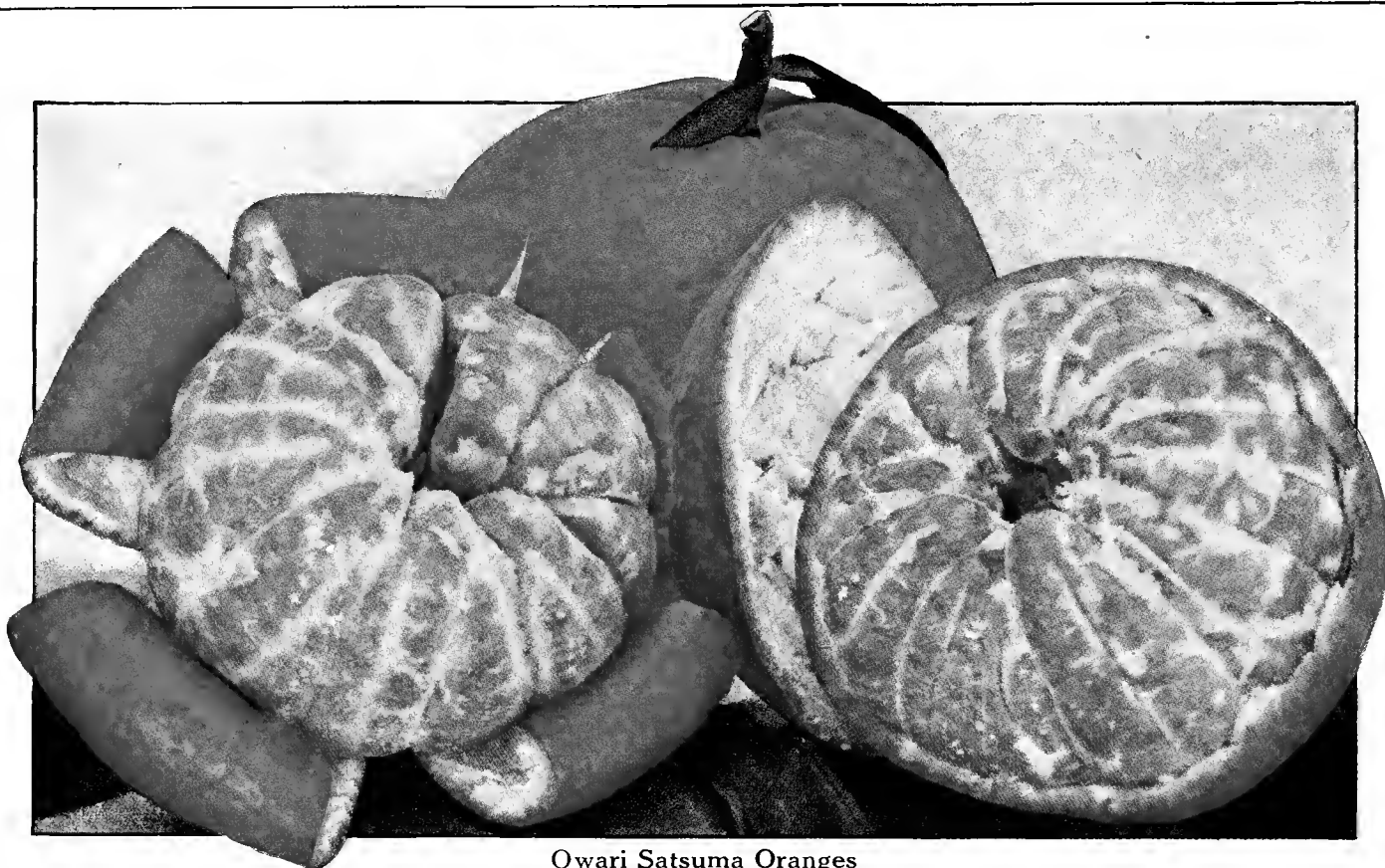
Success. Tree sturdy, vigorous, making a very broad, full head and is a heavy and dependable producer of large nuts of average thickness and of good quality. Fills well. Successful over a wide area.

Prices of Pecans.			
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	55 00
5 to 6 feet.....	80	7 50	70 00
6 to 7 feet.....	90	8 50	80 00
7 to 8 feet.....	1 05	10 00	95 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 15	11 00	105 00

The Pecan and Its Culture

By H. HAROLD HUME

Pecans are rapidly becoming one of the most important orchard trees in the South. In fact, for general planting they are entitled to first place because of their peculiar adaptability to many conditions and locations. The merits of this valuable nut are being recognized as never before, and the crop has gained a firm place in the markets of the country. To supply reliable information on Pecan-growing, this up-to-date work, touching every cultural detail, has been prepared after many years' careful study of the industry. The book is thoroughly practical and contains the information needed by every grower of Pecans. Third edition, 195 pages, cloth-bound; price \$2, postpaid.



Owari Satsuma Oranges

CITRUS FRUITS

In Florida, Citrus Fruits lead all others in importance. Large acreages are grown along the Gulf Coast from eastern Florida into Texas. Groves are being increased; new and improved sorts are being introduced which are adapted to the climatic and other conditions of this area. Families throughout this area may enjoy fine Citrus Fruits along with an abundance of other kinds. The distinctive healthfulness of Citrus Fruits makes a necessary place for them in all home orchards.

Our Citrus varieties are the best known, and their superior qualities are established. Our trees are vigorous and are heavy producers of juicy, well-flavored fruits.

CITRUS FRUITS AT GLEN SAINT MARY ON CITRUS TRIFOLIATA STOCK ORANGES

Hamlin. An excellent, extra-early sweet Orange of fine quality; very juicy and delicious.

Lue Gim Gong. Large, fine, heavy, very late, smooth fruit with few seeds, and of highest quality. Tree cold-resistant.

Parson Brown. An old, fine, early variety of high quality and medium size. Cold-resistant.

Pineapple. The favorite of all midseason Oranges. A heavy producer. Trees upright, with large fruiting heads.

SATSUMAS. We have three distinct varieties of this Mandarin type, extra-early, hardy Orange (Owari, Silverhill, Kawano Wase). Fruits are medium to large, orange to deep orange in color, sweet, and highly flavored. We consider it the most palatable of Citrus Fruits, and one of the very best market sorts.

Satsuma Owari. Large, flattened; deep orange, with smooth rind, which parts freely from the pulp; seedless, or nearly so. Matures before any of the round Oranges. Trees vigorous and hardy.

Satsuma Silverhill. Tree is an upright grower, apparently harder than Owari. Fruit similar to the latter, holding on trees perhaps a little longer in good condition. Otherwise similar.

Satsuma Kawano Wase. Tree and fruit similar to Owari. Fruit two weeks earlier, ripening before coloring. Smooth, thin rind; very little "rag." Well worth cultivating.

ORANGES, continued

Temple. The very highest of Citrus-Fruit qualities are found in this peerless Orange. It is strictly a "fancy" fruit from every quality point. Fruits large; fine, deep orange skin, separating easily from the pulp; free from "rag"; juicy, delicious. Tree a vigorous grower, bearing freely when very young. Everywhere that the round Orange varieties can be grown, home orchards should have at least a few Temples.

Tangerine (Dancy). A "kid-glove" Orange of medium size, deep orange color, and rich, spicy flavor. Trees upright, dense, heavy bearing.

Valencia. (Late.) Long the most famous late Orange in the Citrus industry. Tree a strong grower, a fine, early bearer, and perhaps the most profitable of the round Orange group. Fruit keeps well on trees until very late. Size medium; good color; finest quality.

Washington Navel. A very large, midseason Orange of excellent quality, and a good bearer on *C. trifoliata* stock. It should be included in home orchards.

GRAPEFRUIT

Duncan. One of the very best for all uses, lacking nothing required for the table and for market. Of good quality; very juicy. Hardest of all the Grapefruits. Season December to May.

Foster. Flesh purplish pink. Very early and of excellent quality. One of the very best and most attractive.

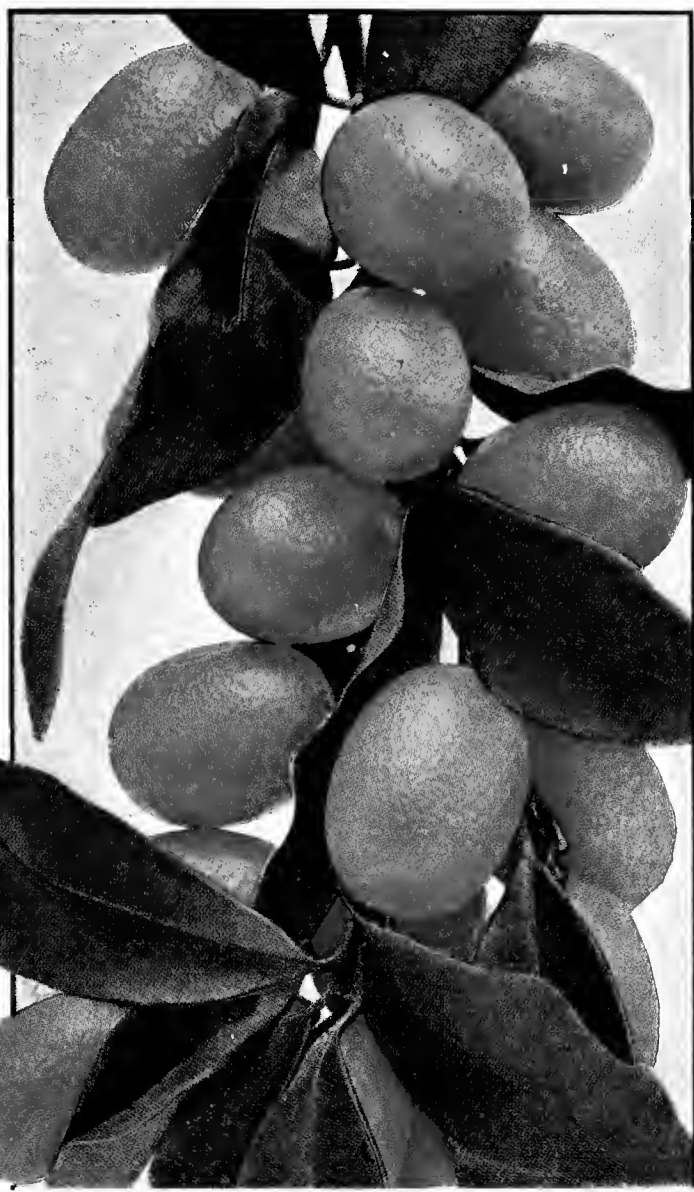
OTHER CITRUS FRUITS

Meyer Lemon. Perhaps the hardiest of the Lemon varieties. An excellent bearer of large fruits of high acidity. Particularly valuable in central to north Florida and warmer Gulf Coast areas.

Calamondin. A small Citrus Fruit 1¼ inches in diameter, of orange-red color, somewhat flattened; skin thin, easily removed from the pulp; sections separated as in the Mandarin oranges, juice clear and strongly acid. Makes a pleasant drink. Very productive. Season November, December.

Eustis Limequat. New, attractive, acid Citrus—a cross of a lime with Nagami kumquat. Tree vigorous, producing quickly fine crops of acid fruits which make an excellent drink. Fruit oblong, somewhat larger than the Key lime; rind thin, grapefruit color. Hardy farther north than limes and most lemon varieties. A very important addition to our list of citrus fruits, whether for market or home use.

Glen Citrangedin. A hybrid between the Willits citrange and the calamondin. Very hardy; has withstood temperatures as low as 12 degrees F. without serious injury. Fruit small, resembles calamondin; excellent for making a drink which can scarcely be distinguished from limeade. It is, perhaps, the best of the truly hardy “ade” fruits that will serve as acceptable substitutes for the lime or the lemon.



Kumquats

KUMQUATS

Marumi. Tree dwarf, compact, globular. Foliage small, thickly placed. Fruit ¾ to 1 inch long, round; golden yellow; rind thin; sweet, well flavored; juice and pulp aromatic. Ornamental.

Meiwa. More vigorous than Marumi; well foliaged and handsome. Fruit about 1 to 1¼ inches long, round; pulp sweet when ripe. The best Kumquat for eating fresh.

Nagami. Vigorous; broadly upright; handsome. A very heavy bearer of golden yellow, oblong fruits 1½ to 2 inches long; rind sweet; pulp and juice finely flavored. Tree forms a nice head, more open than Marumi.

Prices for Oranges, Grapefruit, Lemons: On *Citrus trifoliata* roots

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00	\$250 00
½-inch caliper.....	50	4 50	40 00	350 00
⅝-inch caliper.....	65	6 00	55 00	500 00
¾-inch caliper.....	75	7 00	65 00	600 00
2-year.....	90	8 00	70 00	650 00
3-year.....	1 20	11 00	90 00	750 00

Prices for Calamondins, Kumquats, Limequats, Citrangedin: On *Citrus trifoliata* roots

1-year.....	50	4 00	35 00
2-year.....	75	6 50	50 00
3-year.....	1 00	8 50	75 00

CITRUS FRUIT TREES AT WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

- On Sour Orange stock.**

Oranges. Hamlin, King, Lue Gim Gong, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, Tangerine, Temple, Valencia, Washington Navel.

Grapefruit. Duncan, Foster, Marsh Seedless, McCarty, Thompson (Pink Marsh Seedless), Triumph.

Lemons. Meyer, Ponderosa, Villa Franca.

Other Citrus. Mandarin, Tangelo.
- On Rough Lemon stock.**

Oranges. Hamlin, King, Lue Gim Gong, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Tangerine, Valencia. *We have Temple on Cleopatra stock.*

Grapefruit. Duncan, Foster, Marsh Seedless, McCarty, Thompson (Pink Marsh Seedless), Triumph.

Lemon. Meyer, Ponderosa, Villa Franca.

Lime. Tahiti.

Kumquats. Marumi, Meiwa, Nagami.

Other Citrus. Calamondin, Mandarin, Tangelo.

Write our office at Winter Haven for prices and sizes



Group of trees and plants balled and burlapped for shipping from Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

HANDLING TREES AND OTHER PLANTS

Nursery trees and plants are grown in two different ways: in the open ground or in pots, tubs, and boxes. Those grown in pots or tubs are easily handled; if grown in the open ground, they are taken up, either bare-rooted or with earth about the roots. When dug with earth about their roots, they are called Balled and Burlapped.

Pot-Grown Plants

Many different kinds of plants are grown in pots, tubs, or boxes. They may be shipped and transplanted at any time of year and immediate planting effects secured. Usually the pot or tub is removed before shipment, and the earth about the roots is wrapped in paper or burlap.

Bare-Rooted Plants

Plants taken from the open ground with bare roots are usually handled only during the dormant winter season—from November to April. All deciduous trees, as peach, pear, plum, mulberry, dogwood, red-bud, sweet gum, and many more, are examples. Orchards or groves are always planted with bare-rooted trees.

Balled and Burlapped Plants

If the roots of shrubs or trees are very numerous, fine, and fibrous, they hold earth well. They can be dug with the roots in place in the original soil. Burlap is then tied around the ball of earth, or tightly sewn, and the plant should be carefully handled by the ball, rather than the top, so as not to loosen the earth around the roots. The burlap should not be removed when the plant is set out.

Planting and General Care

The land on which trees are to be set should be thoroughly prepared before planting. Too frequently this important matter is neglected or poorly done, but it pays to give particular attention to this part of the work. It is easier to put the land in good condition before planting than after, and, if the trees are to bring the results desired, it must be done at some time.

After the land has been well plowed, harrowed and leveled, a 3- to 4-foot stake should be set where each tree is to stand. The distance apart at which the trees should be set depends on the character of the soil, the moisture it contains, the kind of trees, and the ideas of the planter. Usually they should be given a goodly distance. A table of the usual planting distances is given on the inside back cover.

When the trees arrive, if everything is in readiness, they may be taken directly to the field and set out, taking the trees from the boxes as needed. If the number is large, or there is a delay of more than a few days, it is best to heel-in the trees. From this heeling-in place, they may be taken for planting, and carefully protected from the sun and wind with damp burlap until placed in the holes. Plants or trees should never be allowed to dry out between the time they are taken from the nursery and the time of planting.

It is best to dig the holes just in advance of planting, to prevent drying or baking, also loss of moisture. The holes should be made considerably larger than necessary to accommodate the roots or balls of earth. Set the trees the exact depth they stood in the nursery rows. This can be determined by the "earth collar" marks. If a balled plant, the top of the ball should be at ground-level. It is usually better to set too high than too deep. If bare-rooted, spread out the roots by hand and pack the earth well around them. When the hole is three-quarters full, pack well with the feet. This is important, as more trees are lost from loose packing than any other cause.

After packing thoroughly, and before the hole is filled up, pour in water, especially if the soil is dry. As the water sinks down into the earth it helps to pack the soil in all the small corners among the roots, thus excluding air. When the water has sunk away, fill up the remainder of the hole, pack again with the feet, and level off.

After carefully planting trees or shrubs they should receive such care and attention as will keep them in thrifty growing condition, and, if the best results are desired, they should never be allowed to become stunted in their growth. To bring about this condition they must be cultivated frequently, fertilized from time to time, and kept free from insects and diseases. Only those who give their trees or shrubs the care they require can hope to secure the maximum results from their plantings. Consult your successful neighbors and be guided by their experience under similar conditions.

We are always glad to answer specific questions on fertilizing and spraying.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY
General Nurseries: **GLEN SAINT MARY, FLA.**

ORDER SHEET

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY
Citrus Nurseries: **WINTER HAVEN, FLA.**

IMPORTANT: Before making out your order, please read "Terms of Business" on inside back cover page of catalogue. Our business is conducted according to these terms, and misunderstandings or possible dissatisfaction can be avoided by your careful attention to them

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO. Date _____ 19____
Glen Saint Mary, Florida

For amount enclosed, \$ _____, send me by _____
the Trees and Plants designated below: (Write here "Freight," "Express," "Parcel Post," or "Use your discretion.")

WRITE PLAINLY. Ladies please give title Miss or Mrs.

Name _____

Street or Box No. _____

P. O. Address _____ *State* _____

Shipping Address _____

Date you wish shipment made _____ 19__

[illegible]

NOTICE: It is our desire to furnish stock exactly as ordered. If you wish us to substitute in case varieties are exhausted, write here the word "Yes" _____

See Reverse Side for Temple Orange Agreement *Signature of Customer*_____

[illegible]

TERMS OF BUSINESS

Location. General Office and Nurseries at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County, Florida, on Seaboard Airline Railway, and State Road No. 1, 30 miles west of Jacksonville. Office and Citrus Nurseries at Winter Haven, Polk County, Florida. Visitors are always welcome.

Applying Prices. Orders for five (5), fifty (50), and five hundred (500) plants command the 10, 100, and 1000 rates respectively, regardless of assortment.

Cash or satisfactory reference must accompany all orders for immediate shipment unless the party ordering has an account. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season, 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens, will be required.

Be sure to state clearly when ordering how you wish shipment made—Parcel Post, Express, or Freight. Lacking this information, we will use our best judgment as to method of forwarding. On orders for shipment by Parcel Post, add 25 per cent to the list price to cover cost of packing and postage. Please use our order blanks; additional ones will be mailed upon request.

Shipping and Planting Season. From the middle of November to March for bare-rooted plants.

Substitution. It is our desire to furnish stock exactly as ordered. On orders for commercial planting, substitution of varieties will not be made without permission from customer. On small orders, items which we are unable to supply will be omitted unless we are instructed to substitute.

We guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. Our liability under the foregoing guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received. There shall be no nursery stock sold under a guarantee to live, except with the understanding that it will be replaced within one year from date of sale if it dies, at not less than 50 per cent of the purchase price, which shall be considered as insurance.

Claims. If, by any possibility, errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within 10 days after the receipt of goods. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery of nursery stock in good condition to public carrier.

LARGE-SIZED TREES AND SHRUBS FOR IMMEDIATE RESULTS

In the foregoing pages of our Catalogue we have listed the regular sizes of trees and plants. Very frequently our customers are interested in large-sized specimens with which to secure quicker effects from their plantings. We are able to furnish these in a number of different sizes and varieties, and we are prepared to move them with large balls of earth about the roots. We shall be pleased to furnish descriptions and prices upon request, stating size and kind desired.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

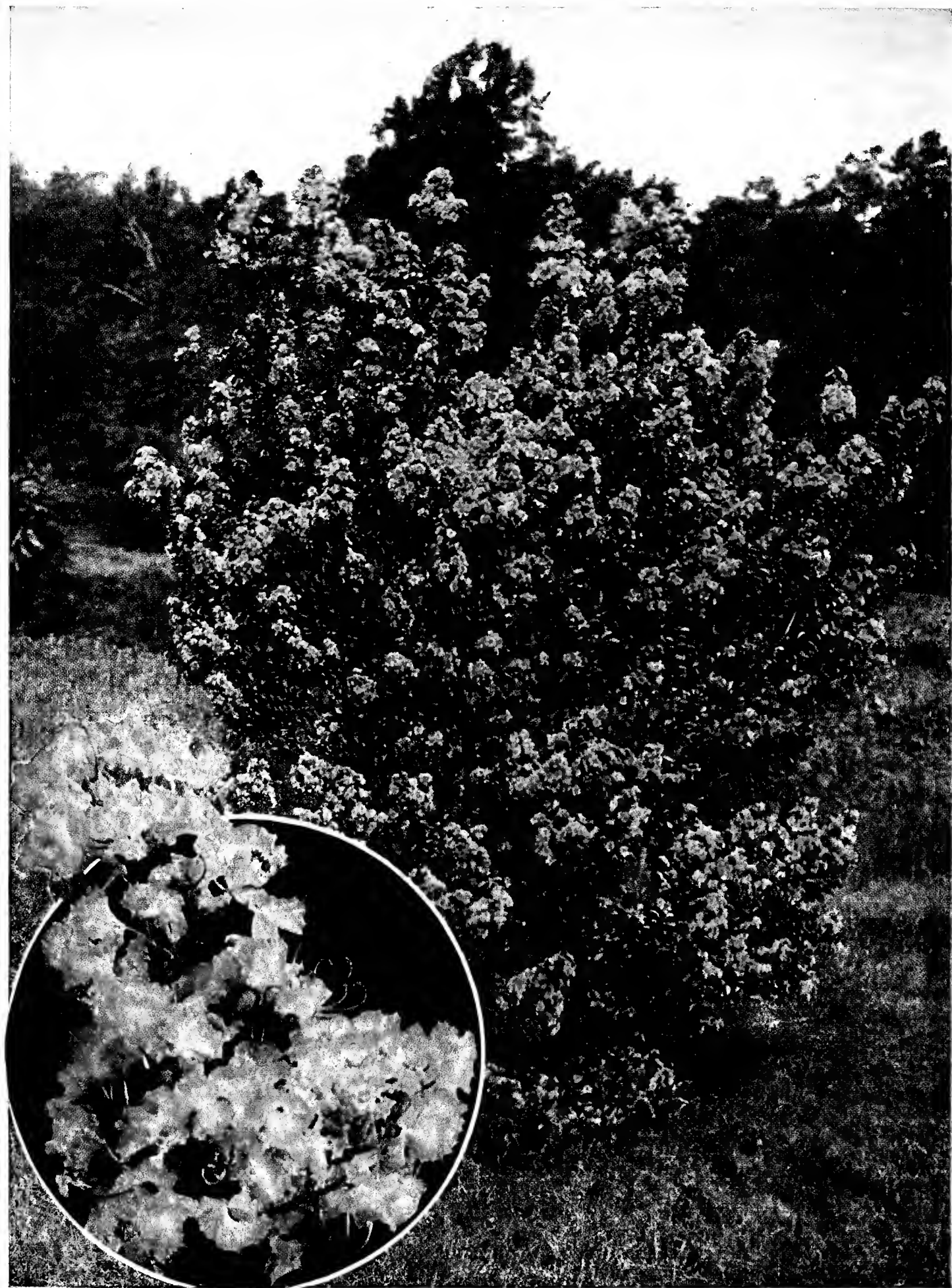
Oranges on common stocks.....	25 to 30 ft. each way	Pears, Le Conte and Pineapple... ..	25 to 30 ft. each way
Oranges on <i>C. trifoliata</i>	18 to 20 ft. each way	Pears, General varieties.....	20 to 25 ft. each way
Kumquats.....	10 to 12 ft. each way	Grapes, Bunch varieties.....	8 to 10 ft. each way
Peaches.....	18 to 20 ft. each way	Grapes, Muscadine type.....	18 to 25 ft. each way
Plums.....	15 to 18 ft. each way	Figs.....	12 to 15 ft. each way
Japan Persimmons.....	15 to 20 ft. each way	Pecans.....	50 to 60 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
8 by 8.....	680	13 by 13.....	257	18 by 18.....	134	30 by 30.....	48
9 by 9.....	537	14 by 14.....	222	19 by 19.....	120	35 by 35.....	35
10 by 10.....	435	15 by 15.....	193	20 by 20.....	108	40 by 40.....	27
11 by 11.....	360	16 by 16.....	170	22 by 22.....	90	45 by 45.....	21
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GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.

GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA